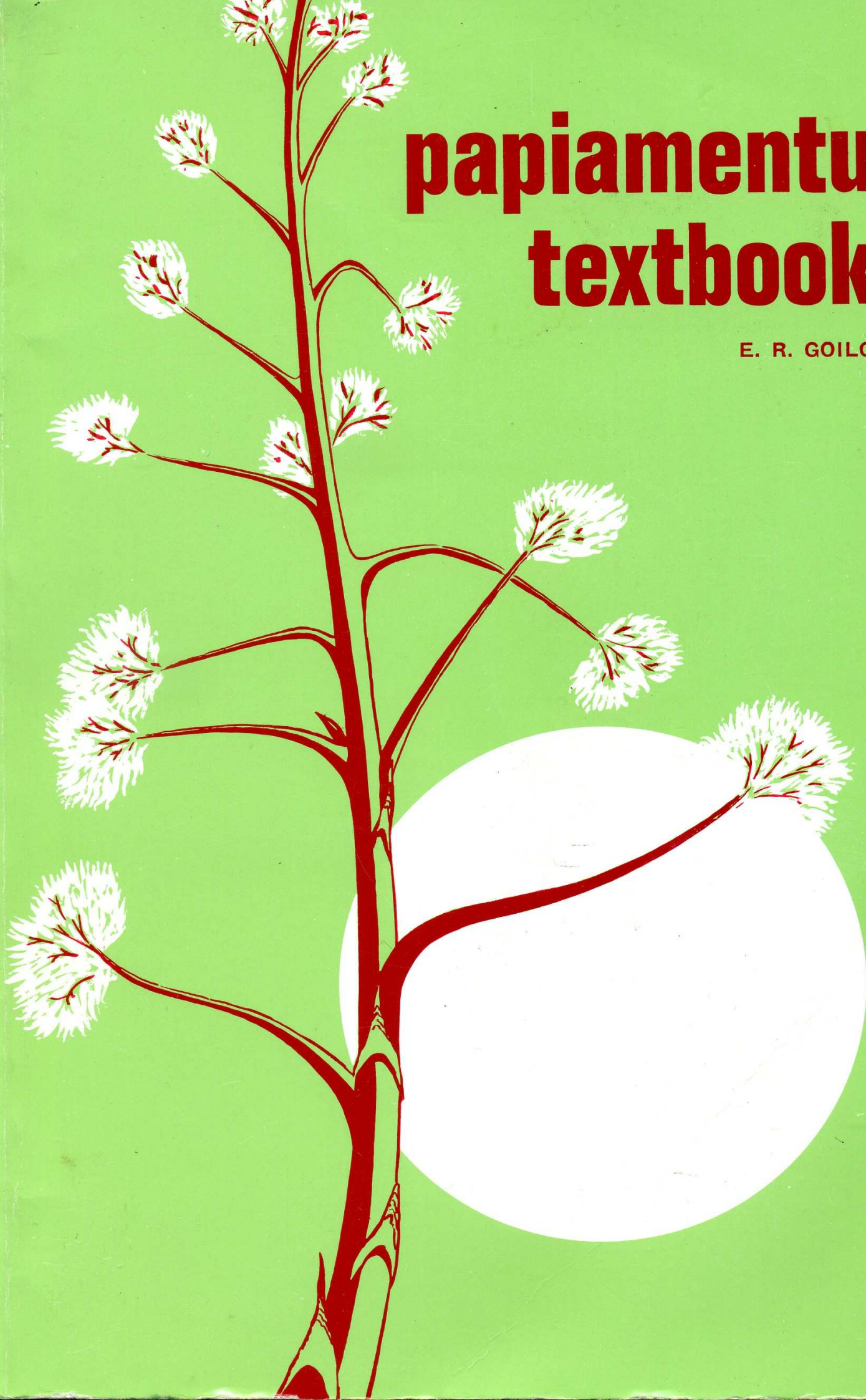


papiamentu textbook

E. R. GOILO



PAPIAMENTU TEXTBOOK

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E. R. GOILO

PAPIAMENTU TEXTBOOK

ELEVENTH EDITION

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FOREWORD

The only purpose of this book is to help those who are not acquainted with our language, that they may learn it in the simplest way.

For many years thousands of American and English people have been visiting our islands. Some have come for only fleeting visits, occasionally returning, while others have made their homes here. In Aruba for instance, there are hundreds of American families who came from the U.S.A. to work with the Lago Oil Refinery, and have remained there many years. Among these people there are of course many who would like to know something of our language, but have refrained from the attempt to learn for the simple reason that there is not in existence a single book to help them in their purpose. For this reason I determined to compose this present book, that they may be helped on their way.

Each lesson consists of a vocabulary with accompanying sentences, questions and grammatical difficulties, all taken from daily life.

Obviously this method will give the student the desire to speak our language, so that he may help himself when dealing with many among our people who are not yet able to speak English.

I hope I have done my utmost to acquaint the English speaking people with the language of these little islands in the Caribbean. Acknowledgement is due to Rev. T. Johnson and to Mr. A. Fraaye, for their expert assistance in correcting the English part of this work.

E. R. GOILO

Curaçao, May 1962.

Photoprint March 1969.

FOREWORD

Without any change worthwhile mentioning, except the necessary corrections, I beg to offer the third edition of this textbook, hoping it will contribute to a better understanding between our people and our visiting American and English friends.

E. R. GOILO

Curaçao, September 1970.

FOREWORD

With some changes and the necessary corrections, I beg to offer the fourth edition of this textbook.

E. R. GOILO

Curaçao, November 1972.

FOREWORD

This ninth print is a completely new edition with new typesetting, fonts, layout and corrections where necessary.

THE PUBLISHER

November 1994.

Tenth edition.

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Eleventh edition.

May 2000.

Preface

The Papiamentu alphabet consists of the following **characters** and **lettersounds**:

A. B. C. **Ci.** **Ch.** D. **Dj.** E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. ñ. O. P. Q. R. S.
Sh. **Si.** T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z. **Zj.**

Punctuation Marks:

'	acento agudo	conocí	(known)
`	acento grave	pèchi	(cap)
ñ	tilde	señor	
ç	cediya	Curaçao	
'	apostrof	pa é = p'é	
(.)	punto	(?)	punto di interogacion
(:)	dos punto	(!)	punto di exclamacion
(,)	kòma	(“)	entre comiya
(;)	punto i kòma	(-)	strepì
(..)	crema	()	entre paréntesis

I. THE VOWELS

Diphthongs and Triphthongs:

There are five vowels, a, e, i, o, u.

The **diphthongs** are: ai, au, ei, eu, oi, ou,

cai (to fall), bai (to go), auto (car), rei (king), leu (far), morcoi (tortoise), blou (blue).

Triphthongs in: bieu (old), pieu (louse).

1. a. like **a** in mama, e.g.
awa, caso, tata, etc.
a. is short before **l** and **u** e.g.
mal (bad), Paula.
2. e. 1. like e in they, but without diphtongal glide, p.e.
mesa, bela, tela, etc.
2. like a in cat, e.g.: **cèn, pèchi, nèchi.**
In this case we write è.

3. **e.** sounds like **i** in fix in:
exacto, examen, extremo.
- i.**
1. Like **i** in police, e.g. piso (floor), hilu (thread), fini (fine), etc.
 2. like **i** in fix, in:
Dutch words like mik (to aim), bril (spectacles)
 3. When **i** is the first member of a diphthong, it is a semi-consonant and is pronounced like the English **y** in year, e.g.:
ie, ia, io, iu:
piesa (piece of music), diablo (devil), sabio (a wise man), ciudad (town).
 4. When **i** is the second member of a diphthong, it is a semivowel:
ai, ei, oi, ui, e.g.
paila (pan), feila (mop), Zoila (a name), puiro (powder).

They are pronounced like:
wife, they, oi like Spanish hoy, ui like we.

4. **o.**
1. Like **o** in low, but without diphthongal glide, e.g.:
bolo (cake), poco (little), loco (crazy), bor (to drill).
The same sound in potlood (pencil), (oo in brooch).
 2. Like **o** in not, e.g.:
ròm, còl (collar), bòter (bottle), còrá (red), kòfi.
Remember: nò = no, no = not.
5. **u.**
1. Like **u** in rude, or **oo** in fool, e.g.
un, esun, gustu (taste).
Like **i** in fix, in the Dutch words:
krul (curl), bus, truk, (truck), stut (support).
 2. It is a semiconsonant as the first member of a diphthong and is pronounced like **w** in wet, e.g.:
ui, ue, ua, uo,
cuido, cuenta (bill), cuadro (picture), cuota.
 3. When **u** is the second member of a diphthong, it is a semivowel and has the following approximate English equivalents:

au, eu, iu, ou.
au like **ou** in foul, auto.
eu is **e** they and **oo** in fool, e.g.: **leu** (far).
iu like **ew** in few, e.g.: ciudad (town).
ou like **o** in not and **oo** in fool, e.g.: kouchi (cage).

THE CONSONANTS

- B. As in English: **buki**, **bacha** (cow), **bini** (to come), **busca** (to look for).
- C. Like **k** before **a, o, u**,
Like **s** before **e** and **i**: **cama** (bed), **come** (to eat), **cuminda** (food), **cèn** (cent),
ceude (to light), **cine** (movies).
- CH. Approximately the same sound as the English **ch**:
mucha (child), **chuculati** (chocolate), **chumbu** (lead).
As Spanish **g** (gente) in the word **toch** (yet).
- Ci. When **ci** is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced like **sh** in show, e.g.: **cien** (hundred), **cielu** (heaven), **Francia** (France), but with exception like in **ciegu** (blind), **social**, etc. (pr. separately).
This sound is also expressed by **sh** e.g.: **shen**, **shelu**, etc.
- D. Somewhat like English **d**, but it is less explosive, e.g.: **diki** (thick), **drenta** (to enter).
At the end of a word, it is pronounced like **t**, e.g. **berdad**, **birtud**, etc.
- Dj. As **J**. in John, e.g.: **djaka** (rat), **djis** (immediately), etc.
The same sound we have in: **dia domingo**, **dia luna**, etc.
(Sunday), (Monday).
- F. Similar to the English **f**. in fine, few, etc.
fini (fine), **frances** (French), **friu** (cold).
- G. **G** before **a, o, u**, or after a consonant, sounds like **g** in **agony**, **galiña** (hen), **gai** (cock), **gustu** (taste), **grandi** (big), **glas**.
Before **e** or **i**, the pronunciation is like English **h** (hole), e.g.: **gel** (yellow), **general**, **página**, etc.
To retain the g-sound of agony before **e** and **i** the symbol **u** is added, e.g.: **sigui** (to follow), **guepi** (a fish).
- H. Like in English: **huma** (to smoke), **hole** (to smell), **haci** (to do), etc.
- J. Like the English **Y** in yawn, but with a stronger palatal friction, e.g.: **juni**, **juli**, **jan**.
Like **h** in **Jacobo**, **zoropo** (a dance).
- K. Like in English: **kuki**, **buki**, **kamber** (sleeping-room).
- L. Whether initial, intervocalic or final, it is similar to the English initial **l**, e.g.: **lampi**, **lechi** (milk), **liber** (free), etc., **ala** (wing), **gel**.
- M. **M** has approximately the same sound as the English **m** in many e.g.: **mama**, **María**, **mesa** (table), etc.

- N. Like in English, e.g.: **Ni** (nor), **nunca** (never), **nada** (nothing). At the end of a word or a syllable, **n** is pronounced like **ng**.
- ñ This sound is formed by the blending of **n** and **y** as in **can you**. The tongue must be placed in the **y** position and the **n** and **y** sounded at the same time, e.g.: **señor**, **mañan** (tomorrow), **soño** (sleep).
- P. The **p** has approximately the same sound as in English, but it is weaker and less explosive, like in **April**, e.g.: **pa** (for), **pesu** (weight), **pober** (poor), etc.
- Q. **Q** is only used in the combination **qui** and **que**, but instead of **qu**, the symbol **k** is preferred, **quíco** (kiko) (what), **quen** (ken) (who) etc.
- R. Like in English: **rosa** (rose), **ricu** (rich), **pero** (but).
- S. Like in English e.g.: **sí** (yes), **soño** (sleep), **sabi** (to know). **Si** like **sh** in some words, e.g.: **siete** (seven), **ansia** (terror, agony).
- T. The T-sound is more vigorous and precise and is not pronounced with audible breath, it is not aspirated as in English e.g.: **tur** (all), **tosa** (to cough), **tata** (father), etc.
- V. a. The **v** sounds like **f** in some words of Dutch origin, e.g.: **veter** (shoe-lace), **vringud** (thimble).
- b. Like a soft **b** in words of Spanish origin, e.g.: **vence** (to conquer, to overcome), **venenu** (poison), **varios** (various).
- c. Like English **v**, in **Victor**, **Venus**, etc.
- W. Like the English **w** in **warda** (to wait), **wesu** (bone), **awa** (water), etc.
- X. Like the English **x** in **axle**, e.g.: **examen**, **extra**, **excepto**.
- Y. Like the English **y** in **yawn**, e.g. **ya** (already), **yesu** (plaster of Paris), **yarda** (yard), **yabi** (key).
also between two vowels, e.g.: **caya** (street), **aya** (there), **saya** (frock).
- Z. Like English **z** in **zone**, e.g.: **zumbi** (ghost), **zurú** (dazed, dull), **zoya** (to swing).
- Zj. Like **j** in the French word **juer**, e.g.: **zjilea** (jam), **zjilèt** (waist coat), etc.

ACCENT OR STRESS

- a. Words ending in a vowel, are accented on the last syllable but one, e.g.: **hende** (people), **cuantu** (how much (many)), **pasobra** (because).
- b. Words ending in a consonant are accented on the last syllable e.g.: **siman** (week), **reunion** (meeting), **frances** (French), **calidad** (quality), etc.
- c. Words of Spanish origin where the last vowel is omitted are accented on the last syllable but one, e.g.: **homber** (hombre - man), **semper** (siempre - always), **nomber** (nombre - name), **number** (número - number), etc.

Words that do not conform to the above rules must have the written accent over the vowel to be stressed; e.g.: all verbs of more than two syllables: **conocé** (to know), **primintí** (to promise); **sucú** (dark), etc.

All interrogative words are accented, e.g.: **Kíko** (what), **kén** (who), **cuántu** (how much) (many), etc.

The verbs of two syllables have a melodious accent. It is neither on the first nor on the second syllable.

You just have to hear them pronounced.

Take for instance the verb: **come** (to eat).

If I should say **come**, then the meaning is: eat, imp. mood.

If I should say **com'é**, then the meaning is: Eat it.

Generally our writers are very careless with the written accents. They think that every one should know how to read their writings.

Prome les - First lesson

Personal Pronouns:

Mi
Bo
E
Nos
Boso
Nan

Pronombernán Personal:

I
You
He, She, It
We
You (plural)
They

The polite form for **you (Bo)** is translated according to the person it applies to, e.g.:
Señor, Señorita, Doctor, etc.

The first Conjugations:

TA: to be

Mi ta
Bo ta
E ta
Nos ta
Boso ta
Nan ta

TIN: to have

Mi tin (pronounced **ting**)
Bo tin
E tin
Nos tin
Boso tin
Nan tin

HACI: to do

Mi ta haci
Bo ta haci
E ta haci
Nos ta haci
Boso ta haci
Nan ta haci

Some very common words:

Unda bo ta bai?
Kén bo ta?
Kíko bo tin?
Pakíko mi ta traha?
Pasobra mi ke placa.
Cuá buki ta di bo?
Cuántu placa bo tin?
Bo ta bai cu mi.
Cón ta bai?
Den mi sacu.
Mi tin dies cen.
Aki mi ta.
Ei bo ta.
Aya mi ta bai.
Mi tin dos pen í un potlood.
Tin un buki'riba mesa.

Where do you go?
Who are you?
What have you?
Why do I work?
Because I want money.
Which book is yours?
How much money have you?
You go with me.
How are you?
In my pocket.
I have ten cents.
Here am I.
There you are.
Yonder (there) I go.
I have two pens and a pencil.
There is a book on the table.

Cuater o cincu.
Dos of un.
E buki ta pa mi.
E buki ta di mi.
Bo no ta bini? Di cón?

Four or five.
Two or one.
The book is for me.
The book is mine.
You don't come? Why?

Note: In negative sentences the word **no** is always placed before the verb.

Note: The order of words in Papiamentu is always **Subject - Verb**.

Mi ta malu
Mi no ta malu
Mi tin placa
Mi no tin placa

I am ill
I am not ill
I have money
I have no money

Unda bo ta bai?
Mi no ta bai
Kén bo ta?
Kén Meneer ta? or
Ken Señor(a) ta?

Where do you go?
I don't go
Who are you?
Who are you? (Sir)
(Polite form) (Sir - Madam)

Most verbs are conjugated by means of the word **TA** in the present tense. This is in fact an abbreviation of the Spanish Present Participle: El **está** haciendo.
See lesson 14.

Mi ta haci mi trabou.
Mi ta bini cas.
Mi ta bai cas.
Mi ta duna placa.
Mi ta skirbi un carta.
Mi ta sali un or'.
Mi ta cumpra cigaría.
Mi ta bende un cos.
Mi ta come pan.
Mi ta bebe awa.
Mi ta traha awe.
Mi ta drumi ocho ora.
Mi ta sinta riba un stul.
Mi ta biba na Corsou.
Mi ta humá dos cigaría.
Mi ta dreña mi oficina.
Mi ta gana cincú florin.
Mi ta hari henter día.
Mi ta siña mi les.
Mi ta mira mi amigu.
Mi ta papia ingles.
Bo ta bini?
Nò, mi no ta bini.

I do my work.
I come home.
I go home.
I give money.
I write a letter.
I go at one o'clock.
I buy cigarettes.
I sell something.
I eat bread.
I drink water.
I work to-day.
I sleep for eight hours.
I sit on a chair.
I live in Curaçao.
I smoke two cigarettes.
I enter my office.
I earn five guilders.
I laugh all day long.
I learn my lesson.
I see my friend.
I speak English.
Do you come?
No, I don't come.

The past tense is formed by means of the word **a**, while **E** changes into **El** before a e.g.:

Mi a haci	I did, I have done.
Bo a haci	You did, etc.
El a haci	Instead of the preterite , we use the
Nos a haci	Spanish Present Perfect .
Boso a haci	He has done = El ha hecho = El a haci.
Nan a haci	

Mi a bini	I came,	I have come
Mi a bai	I went,	I have gone
Mi a duna	I gave,	I have given

The future tense is formed by means of the word **LO** e.g.

Lo mi haci	I shall do
Lo bo haci	You will do
Lo é haci	He, She, It will do
Lo nos haci	We shall do
Lo boso haci	You will do
Lo nan haci	They will do

The future tense is only used when strictly necessary. We use the **present tense** instead. **Lo** is derived from the Portuguese word “**logo**” (**luego** = **later on**).

Lo mi bai (Logo yo voy)	Later on I go.
Lo mi bai	I shall go
Lo mi duna	I shall give etc.

The Articles	Definite (definí)	Indefinite (indefiní)
E buki	a book	Un buki the book
E mesa	a table	Un mesa the table
E stul	a chair	Un stul the chair

The Numerals (see 6th lesson)

un	1	diesun	11	setenta	70
dos	2	diesdos	12	ochenta	80
tres	3	diestres	13	nobenta	90
cuater	4	diescuater	14	cien	100
cincu	5	diescincu, etc.	15	mil	1000
seis	6	binti	20	nuebe mil	9000
siete (shete)	7	trinta	30		
ocho	8	cuarenta	40		
nuebe	9	cincuenta	50		
dies	10	sesenta	60		

Learn by heart:

Mi ta señor B.
Mi nomber ta Antonio.
Francisco Bernardo.
Mi ta biba na Otrobanda.
den Klipstraat number 2.
Mi ta traha na Punda, na oficina.
Mi ta skirbi carta,
dies carta pa día.
Mi ta haci hopi trabou.
Mi amigu ta traha na Isla.
E ta traha tur día.
Señor Jansen no ta traha.
E tin placa.
E tin hopi placa.
Cu placa nos ta cumpra hopi cos:
buki, skrif, potlood, pen, ink i
hopi otro cos.

Mi tin un pen i un potlood
Cu un pen i un potlood mi ta
skirbi.
Mi ta skirbi carta i mi ta.
skirbi mi les.
Mi ta skirbi den un skrif.
Mi ta skirbi carta riba papel.
Mi no ta skirbi carta cu un
potlood, ma cu un pen.
Nos ta drumi tur anochi.
Nos ta drumi ocho ora.
Mi amigu ta traha ocho ora i é
ta drumi diesseis ora.
E ta come hopi, ma e no ta bebe hopi.

I am Mr. B.
My name is Antonio.
Francisco Bernardo.
I live in Otrobanda.
in Klipstraat number 2.
I work in Punda, in an office.
I write letters,
ten letters a day.
I do much work.
My friend works at Shell.
He works every day.
Mr. Jansen does not work.
He has money.
He has much money.
With money we buy many
things: books, copy-books,
pencils, pens, ink and many
other things.
I have a pen and a pencil.
With a pen and a pencil
I write.
I write letters and I write.
my lesson.
I write in a copybook.
I write letters on paper.
I don't write letters with a pencil,
but with a pen.
We sleep every night.
We sleep eight hours.
My friend works for eight hours
and sleeps for sixteen hours.
He eats much, but he does not
drink much.

Plurals:

The plural ending **NAN** is only used when it is necessary to express the plural meaning of a certain word.

Mi tin un buki
Mi tin buki
Mi tin dies buki
E buki ta riba mesa
E bukinan ta riba mesa
Mi buki ta riba mesa
Mi bukinan ta riba mesa

I have a book
I have books (or one book)
I have ten books
The book is on the table
The books are on the table
My book is on the table
My books are on the table

Learn by heart:

Nan no ta bini
Nos no ta come
E no ta skirbi
Bo no ta gana placa
Nos ta bai cine
Nan ta bai cas
Mi ta bai Punda (stad)
Su amigu ta bai New York
E ta bai su trabou
Bo ta bai ariba
Boso ta bai abou
No mas cu tres
No menos cu cinco

They do not come
We do not eat
He does not write
You don't earn money
We go to the movie(s)
They go home
I go to town
His friend goes to New York
He goes to his work
You go upstairs
You (plural) go downstairs
Not more than three
Not fewer than five

cu gustu	with relish (gladly)
awa	water
tur anochi	every night
tur día	every day
un ora	one hour
un or'	at one o'clock

mi mama	my mother
mi tata	my father
tur mi placa	all my money
pañá nobo	new clothes
un paki pa día	a package a day

Look at the back part of this book for the translations.

2. Mi ta skirbi un carta.
Mi ta bini cas.
Mi ta come cu gustu.
Mi ta bai Roxy.
Mi ta bebe awa i limonada.
Mi ta sinta riba un stul.
Mi ta traha tur día.
Mi ta drumi tur anochi.
Mi ta sali un or'.
Mi ta duna mi mama tur mi placa.
Mi ta cumpra paña nobo.
Mi ta dreña oficina ocho'or.
Mi ta huma un paki' cigaría pa día.
Mi ta biba den Klipstraat.

carta	letter
ayera	yesterday
cu pen cu ink	with pen and ink
malu	ill
salú	in good health
bon	good, well
gana	to earn
gaña	to tell lies

na cas	at home
é ta come	he eats, is eating
koffi (kófi)	coffee
sal(a)	sitting-room
tambe	also
tampoco	neither
pan	bread

Translate into Papiamentu:

Nos ta skirbi tres carta.
Nos ta skirbi tur día.
Mi amigu i mi amiga ta
skirbimi hopi.
Ayer a nan a skirbi cuater carta.
Nan ta skirbi cu pen cu ink.
Nan no ta skirbi cu potlood.
Nos no ta malu.
Nos ta salú.
Nos ta come bon.
Nos ta bebe hopi awa.
Nos ta traha bon.
Nos ta gana hopi placa.
Nos ta bai cine.
Nos ta bai cas i nos ta bai
drumi.
Mi no ta huma hopi.
No mas cu un paki pa día.
Sr. Jansen ta na cas.
E ta come.
E ta come pan.
E ta bebe awa.
Ami ta bebe kòfi.
Nan ta sintá den sala.

Nan ta bebe kòfi tambe.
Cu placa nos ta cumpra hopi cos.
Nos ta cumpra buki, skref,
potlood, pen, etc.

We write three letters.
We write every day.
My friend and my girl-friend
write me often (much).
Yesterday they wrote four letters.
They write with pen and ink.
They do not write with a pencil.
We are not ill.
We are in good health.
We eat well.
We drink much water.
We work well.
We earn much money.
We go to the movies.
We go home and we go to
sleep (bed).
I don't smoke much.
Not more than a packet a day.
Mr. Jansen is at home.
He is eating.
He is eating bread.
He drinks water.
I drink coffee.
They are sitting in the
sitting-room
They are drinking coffee also.
With money we buy many things.
We buy books, copy-books,
pencils, pens, etc.

Read:

5 — 4 — 9 — 2 — 8 — 20 — 60 — 3 — 1 — 6 — 90 — 40 — 100 — 700 —
1000 — 9000

Note: When preceded by a verb **bo** is pronounced **bu** (boo).

Mi ta dunabo
mi ta mirabo

Di dos les - Second lesson

Pronom bernan posesivo:

Mi buki(nan)
Bo buki(nan)
Su buki(nan)
Nos buki(nan)
Boso buki(nan)
Nan buki(nan)

Señor su buki(nan)
Señora su buki(nan)

Jan, únda bo buki ta?
María únda bo sombre ta?
(Señora), únda señora su casá ta?
(Señor), únda señor su casa ta?

casá, esposa, señora
casá, esposo

Possessive pronouns:

My book(s)
Your book(s)
His, Her book(s)
Our book(s)
Your book(s)
Their book(s)

Your (polite form) book(s)

John, where is your book?
Mary, where is your hat?
Madam, where is your husband?
Sir, where is your wife?

wife
husband

Pronom bernan interrogativo

Cuá which
Cuá buki bo a compra?
Kí buki bo a compra?
Cuá ta di bo?
Cuá él a compra?

Interrogative pronouns

Kí what
Which book have you bought?
What book have you bought?
Which is yours?
Which (one) has he bought?

Kí is also the abbreviation of **KIKO** and it means **WHAT**.

Kí bo ke?
Kí Señor(a) ke?
Kénde (kén)?
Kén ta na porta?
Kén ta buscá mí?
Kén su buki ta riba mesa?

What do you want?
What do you want? (polite)
Who?
Who is at the door?
Who is looking for me?
Whose book is on the table?

Kén bo a duna un florin?

Kén a duná bo un florin?

Kén bo a mira?

Kén a mira bo?

Learn by heart:

Tin hende riba caya.

Nos ta biba i traha pa sirbi Dios.

Di ken e buki ta?

Mi tin un pen nobo.

Bo tin un pen bieu.

Mi ta habri e porta.

Bo ta sera e bentana.

Nos tin dos brasa, dos pía, ma
un boka (boca) so.

Ta casi seis or'.

Maske (aunke) awa ta cai,
mi ta sali.

Nos tin algu pa siña.

Nos no tin nada pa siña.

Anto mi ta bai cas.

E buki ta caru; é no ta barata.

Fiami un florin.

Fiami algun buki.

E ta biba na di dos piso.

Mi a lesa un buki bunita.

Tur flor ta bunita; no tin mahos.

Mi tata no ta na bida, el a muri
hopi aña pasá.

Na skol nos ta siña hulandes,
ingles, spañó, frances i aleman
Nos no ta ricu, sino (ma) pober.

Nos ta traha henter día.

For di (fo'i) shet'or di mainta
te cuat'or di atardi.

Esei ta muchu.

Mi mayornan ta biba na Merka.

Mi tata, mi mama i mi
rumannan.

Awe ta diasabra.

Mañan ta dia duminco i ayera
tabata diabièrne.

Cón ta bai?

Bon, danki.

Con ta cu papa?

Whom did you give (have you given)
a guilder?

Who gave (has given) you a guilder?

Whom have you seen?

Who has seen you?

There are people in the street.

We live and work to serve God.

Whose book is it?

I have a new pen.

You have an old one.

I open the door.

You close the window.

We have two arms, two legs
(feet), but only one mouth.

It is almost six o'clock.

Although it is raining, I go out
(I am going out)

We have something to learn.

We have nothing to learn.

Then I go home.

The book is expensive; it is not cheap.

Lend me a guilder.

Lend me some books.

He lives on the second floor.

I have read a beautiful book.

Every flower is beautiful; there are no
ugly ones.

My father is not alive, he died
many years ago.

At school we learn Dutch
English, Spanish, French and German
We are not rich, but poor.

We work all day long.

From seven o'clock in the
morning till four o'clock in the afternoon.

That is too much.

My parents live in the U.S.A.

My father, my mother and my
brothers and sisters.

To-day is Saturday.

To-morrow will be Sunday and
yesterday was Friday.

How are you?

Good, thank you.

How is your father.

Mi tin basta.
 Mi ta kla.
 Pone poco sucu den bo kòfi.
 Mi ta bisti mi carson, mi camisa,
 mi dashi, mi mea, mi sapatu,
 mi sombré.
 Den mi sacu mi tin un lensu,
 mi yabinan i poco placa.
 Mi ta traha tur día henter día,
 dies ora pa día.
 Mi a cumpra un baiskel.
 Si bo ta ricu o bo ta pover,
 bo mester muri.
 Laba bo cara; é ta sushi.
 Cuá les nos mester siña?
 Mi no sa.
 Día nos muri, nos alma ta bai
 cielu, purgatorio of fiernu.
 Unda di bo ta bai?
 Un día tin binti-cuater ora.
 Un ora tin sesenta minuto i
 cada minuto tin sesenta segundo.
 Antayera, ayera, awe, mañan i
 otro mañan.

 Ayeranochi, awenochi i mañan
 anochi.
 Mi cas ta cerca; e no ta leu.
 Un aña tin diesdos luna o
 cincuenta i dos siman.
 Luna pasá, e luna aki i otro
 luna - Bunita, mas bunita, di
 mas bunita. Mashá bunita.

I have enough
 I am ready.
 Put some sugar in your coffee.
 I put on my trousers, my shirt,
 my tie, my socks (stockings)
 my shoes, my hat.
 In my pocket I have a handkerchief,
 my keys and some money.
 I work every day all day long,
 ten hours a day.
 I (have) bought a bicycle.
 If you are rich or you are poor,
 you must die.
 Wash your face; it is dirty.
 Which lesson must we learn?
 I don't know.
 When we die, our soul will go to
 heaven, purgatory or hell.
 Where is yours going to?
 A day has twenty-four hours.
 An hour has sixty minutes and
 every minute has sixty seconds.
 The day before yesterday,
 yesterday, to-day, to-morrow and the
 day after to-morrow.
 Last-night, to-night and to-morrow
 night.
 My house is close by; it is not far.
 A year has twelve months or
 fifty-two weeks.
 Last month, this month and
 next month - Beautiful, more
 beautiful, most beautiful. Very
 beautiful.

4. Translate into English: (see page 134)

Nos bukinan ta riba mesa. Nos no ta skirbi den nos buki, ma nos ta lesa den nos buki.
 Nos buki ta na papiamentu, ma nos tin buki na ingles tambe. Nos ta lesa henter día.
 Nos amigu ta lesa tur día. E ta lesa papiamentu, hulandes, spaño, ingles, frances i
 aleman. E ta lesa aleman tambe? Mericanu i ingles ta casi mescos. Nos skrifnan ta
 riba lèsna. Nos ta habri nos skrifnan i nos ta skirbi nos lès. Nos tin hopi lès pa siña.
 Kí auto bu a cumpra? Unda bo a cumpra bo auto? Bo tin basta placa pa cumpra un
 auto? Si mi tin placa, mi ta cumpra un auto, mi no ta cumpra un bicicleta.

5. Kíko bo ta skirbi? Kíko mi ta come? Kíko bo ta come awenochi? Kíko bo a come
 ayera? Cuá buki ta di bo? Unda bo buki ta? Unda bo a cumpra bo bukinan? Pakíko

nos ta traha? Nos ta traha pa come. Nos ta come pa biba. Si nos no come, nos no por biba, nos ta muri. (Note: After **si**, the word **ta** is omitted).

Unda bo ta biba? Mi ta biba na Otrobanda, den Naniesteeg number 299. Mi amigu no ta biba na Otrobanda, ma na Punda. E ta biba na di dos piso. Su cas ta mashá bunita. Unda Señor ta biba?

Cuántu placa bo tin? Mi no tin placa. Mi no tin nada. Den mi sacu mi tin cuater cen, nada mas. Kén Señor ta? Mi no sa. Unda bo ta bai? Mi no ta bai, mi ta bini. Mi ta bini di cas. Mi cas ta cerca; e no ta leu. Nos bon amigu Jan no ta traha; é ta na cas. E ta na cas henter día. Kíko é ta haci na cas? Mi no sa kíko é ta haci na cas. Pakíko bo tin un potlood? Mi tin un potlood pa skirbi. Mi tin un boca pa come. Mi tin dos man pa traha. Nos tin dos pía pa cana (camna).

6. Translate into Papiamentu:

Where do you go to? I go to town. I go to buy a car. A new car. We have no money to buy a new car, we buy an old one. I don't buy a car; I buy a bicycle. Where do you live? I live at Newport. I live in a beautiful house. The house is not mine. A beautiful house is expensive. Why do we work? We work in order to live. And why do we live? To serve God. Some people live for eating. I live for working. If we do not work we cannot eat. Which book is yours? Which books are yours? Which books are theirs? They have no books. Have you got many friends? I have not many friends because I have no money. If we have much money, we also have many boy and girl friends? Then you also have much money.

Note: The order of words in affirmative and interrogative sentences is the same. We only give an interrogatory tone of the sentence, e.g.:

Bo ta bai cas.	You go home.
Bo ta bai cas?	Do you go home?
Nos ta bai cine awenochi.	We go to the movies tonight.
Nos ta bai cine awenochi?	Do we go to the movies tonight?

Note: When an interrogative word opens the sentences we say:

Kén e homber ta?	Who is the man?
Cuántu placa bo tin?	How much money have you got?
Unda bo pen ta?	Where is your pen?
Pakíko nos ta traha?	Why do we work?
Kí ora bo ta bai?	When do you go?

Note: **WHEN** is translated into Papiamentu by:

Kí ora?	Which hour?	Kí tempu?	Which time?
Kí día?	Which day?	Kí año?	Which year?

So we always mention the time we mean.

Note: A) The verbs of two syllables have the stress on the second syllable, before their pers. pronouns - **mi** and **bo** e.g.:

Kén ta buscamí?	Who looks for me?
Mi ta dunabo	I give you
Mi ta bisabo	I tell you

Some exceptions are: **sorru** (to take care of), **fangu** (to catch), **sunchi** (to kiss).

B) The words **CU** (with), **PA** (for), **DI** (of), are pronounced with stress before **MI** and **BO** (personal pronouns).

cu mi	with me	pa mi	for me	di mi	mine
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Bo ta bai cu mi	You go with me
E buki ta pa mi	The book is for me
E buki ta di mi	The book is mine

Note: Cases of double negatives:

Nada nothing

Mi no tin nada .	I have nothing.
Mi no ta mira nada riba mesa.	I don't see anything on the table.
E no a dunami nada .	He didn't give me anything.
Mi no tin nada nada .	I have completely nothing.
Mi no tin absolutamente nada .	I have absolutely nothing.

Ningun none, no

Mi no tin ningun amigu.	I have not a single friend.
Mi no ta mira ningun hende.	I don't see anybody.

Ni neither

Mi no tin (ni) placa ni amigu.	I have neither money nor friends.
E no ta (ni) hulandes ni frances, é ta ingles.	He is neither a Dutchman nor a Frenchman, he is an Englishman.

Answer the following questions:

1. Kén Señor ta?
2. Unda Señor ta biba?
3. Señor ta ingles?
4. Kíko tin riba mesa?
5. Cuántu placa Señor tin?
6. Kíko Señor tin den Señor su man?
7. Cuántu buki Señor tin na cas?

8. Señor tin buki na ingles?
9. Unda Señor ta traha?
10. Cuántu ora pa día Señor ta traha?
11. Señor ta gana hopi placa?
12. Señor tin hopi amigu i amiga?

The days of the week:

dia luna, dia mars, dia rason, diaweps, dia bièrne, dia sabra, dia domingu.

Dia (only in these words) is pronounced like **Ja** (J in John).

The months are like in Dutch:

januari, februari, maart, april, mei, juni, juli, augustus, september, october, november, december.

Di tres les - Third lesson

In the first lesson we spoke about verbs which are conjugated by means of the word **TA**, e.g. **mi ta** come, **mi ta** bebe.

There are, however, some verbs which are conjugated without this word **TA**, and some verbs which may be conjugated with or without the word **TA**.

Most of these verbs are:

1. Without **ta**:

ta	to be
tin	to have
por	to be able (may)
sa (sabi)	to know (a lesson)
conocé	to know (a person)
ke (quier)	to want, to be willing
mester	to have to, must

2. With or without **ta**:

debe	to owe
gusta	to like
costa	to cost
bal	to be worth (cost)
stima	to love
merecé	to deserve
parce	to look like
nificá	to signify

3. Verbs with more than one meaning:

yama	to call, to be called, to be named
falta	to miss, to be short of, of offend

Examples:	Mi ta malu	I am ill
	Mi ta na cas	I am at home
	Mi tin hamber i sed(u)	I am hungry and thirsty
	Mi por traha	I can work
	Mi sabi (sa) mi les	I know my lesson

Mi sabi (sa) unda é ta biba
 Mi sa landa
 Mi sa huma
 Mi conocé Amsterdam
 Mi conocé Señor
 Mi mester traha pa biba
 Mi tin cu traha pa biba
 Mi tin di traha pa biba
 Mi ke bai cas awor (awo')
 Mi por bai cas?
 No, bo no por
 Mi (ta) gusta koffi
 Cuántu e buki (ta) costa?
 Cuántu e buki (ta) bal?
 E no bal (costa) nada
 E no bal nada
 E buki costa dies florin ma
 é bal cinco
 Mi yama Carlito
 Mi ta yama Carlito
 Bo (ta) parce bo tata
 Mi (ta) stima mi mama
 Mi (ta) debe mi mama 10 florin
 Mi debe bo cinco florin
 Mi falta dos florin
 Cuántu hende (ta) falta?
 Kí falta?
 Kíko falta?
 Bo ta faltá mi (ofendé mi)

I know where he lives
 I know how to swim
 I can smoke (know how to smoke, am a smoker)
 I know Amsterdam
 I know you
 } I must work in order to live
 I want to go home now
 May I go home?
 No, you may not
 I like coffee
 How much does the book cost?
 How much is the book worth?
 It does not cost anything
 It is not worth anything
 The book costs ten guilders
 but is worth five
 I am called Carlito
 I call Carlito (I am calling)
 You look like your father
 I love my mother
 I owe my mother ten guilders
 I owe you five guilders
 I am short of two guilders
 How many people are missing?
 What is the matter?
 What is missing?
 You offend me

Learn by heart:

homber	man	tur	all
muhé(r)	woman	tur cos	everything
yiù homber	son	tur hende	everybody
yiù muhé	daughter	tur caminda	everywhere
mucha homber	boy	antes	formerly
mucha muhé	girl		before (time)
ruman	brother, sister	maínta	morning
ruman homber	brother	merdía	noon
ruman muhé	sister	tramerdía	afternoon
tanta, tía	aunt	atardi	± 3 p.m. to nightfall
omo, tío	uncle	dos bes dos	twice two
primu(a)	cousin	lesa	to read
yiù	child (family)	dos kita un	two less one
mucha	child (general)	ningun hende	nobody
mayo(r)nan	parents	sin	without

kita	to take off	nada mas	nothing
keda	to stay		more (else)
kere	to believe	so, solamente	only, but
lat	late	mi so ta bai	I go alone
tempran	early	dies florin so	only ten guilders
deseá	to wish, to desire	semper	always
si	if	ora mi bai	when I go
cerbes	beer	promé mi bai	before I go
biña	wine	cine	movie(s)
kita paña	to undress	Mi tin hamber	I am hungry
bisti paña	to dress oneself	Mi tin sed	I am thirsty

Note: **MI** and **BO** change into **AMI** and **ABO** when pronounced with stress, e.g.:

Ami no, ma **abo**!
No **ami**, ma **abo**!

Not me, but you!

7. Translate into English:

Mi amigu ta malu. E ta hopi malu. Su ruman homber no ta malu; é ta bon. Sin placa nos no por cumpra nada. Cu hopi placa nos por cumpra hopi cos. Si mi tin hamber, mi ta come. Si mi tin sed(u) mi ta bebe, ma awa so. Mi no ta bebe nada mas. Abo sí? Tur hende por traha, ma poco hende gusta traha. Mi conocé hende cu no gusta traha. Nan gusta come. Ma si un hende no traha, é no por come. Tin hende cu gusta bebe, ma no awa. Mi sa cuantu ta dos i tres, ma mi sa tambe cuantu ta dos bes tres. Dos bes tres ta siete kita un. Señor sa señor su les? Señora sa unda señora su buki ta? Bo sa unda di bo ta? Bo no sa? Ami tampoco. Mi ta kere cu bo buki ta na cas. Tur hende mester muri, lat o tempran, ma ningun hende ke muri.

8. Translate into Papiamentu

My father and my mother are at home. My brother and my sister also. I have three brothers and two sisters. My parents have five children, but we are not children any more. How many children have you? I have two children, a boy and a girl. My son is in town; my daughter is at home. Have you only one son? Yes, only one. How much does a new car cost? Not much, only six thousand guilders. There is nobody at home. Everybody has gone to the movies. Do you also go to the movies? No, I don't go. I stay at home. I am going to read a nice book. We eat three times a day. Here I have three pencils, one (is) for you, one for me and one for John. I like working. You too? What is four times four? And four less two? I don't know.

Learn by heart:

Esta un flor bunita
Esta un cas grandi
Esta un cambio
Esta un homber loco

What a beautiful flower
What a big house
What a change
What a crazy fellow

Keep in mind for the time being the past tense of the following verbs:

Remember:

Por, Ke and mester as auxiliaries take the past tense of the following verb.

Mi ta malu	I am ill
Mi tábata malu	I was ill
Mi por traha	I can work
Mi por a traha	
Mi tábata por traha	I could work
Mi mester bai	I must (have to) go
Mi mester a bai	I had to go
Mi tin placa	I have money
Mi tábatin placa	I had money
Mi sa mi les	I know my lesson
Mi tábata sa mi les	I knew my lesson
Mi a sa mi les	I knew my lesson
Mi conocé John	I know John
Mi no tábata conocé John	I did not know John
Mi ke bai	I want to go
Mi ker (kier) a bai	I wanted to go
Mi tábata ke bai	I wanted to go
Mi gusta koffi	I like coffee
Mi a gusta koffi	I liked coffee
Mi tábata gusta koffi	I liked coffee
E yama John	He is called John
E ta yama John	He is calling John
El a yama John	He called John
E tábata yama John	He was calling (called) John

Remember:

Mi ta yam'é ayó	I take leave of him (her)
Cu pasenshi nos ta gana gloria	Patience overcomes all things
Ehercicio ta haci maestro	Practice makes perfect
Ora	the Hour
Cuánt'or' tin (ta)?	What time is it?

Ta un or'
 Mi ta bini un or'
 Un or' i cincú (Cincú pasá di un)
 Un or' i cuartu (Cuartu pasá di un)
 Un or' i binticincú
 Un or' i mei
 Binti pa dos
 Cuartu pa dos
 Mi ta bini dos or' en punto

It is one o'clock
 I come at one o'clock
 Five minutes past one
 A quarter past one
 Twenty-five past one
 Half past one
 Twenty to two
 A quarter to two
 I come at two o'clock sharp

The translation of the word **AND**:

Generally the translation is "i" but between two nouns it is often translated by "cu".
 Between two pers. pronouns it is always "Cu".

man **cu** pía
 John **cu** María
 Abo **cu** mi
 Nan **cu** nos

hands and feet
 John and Mary
 You and I
 They and we

Remember:

Mi no ta
 Mi no tin
 Mi no sa
 Mi no por
 Mi no ke

Mi n' ta
 Mi n' tin
 Mi n' sa
 Mi n' por
 Mi n' ke

Bo a bai
 Bo no ta malu

B'a bai
 Bo n' ta malu

It is I
 It is you
 It is he (she)

T'ami
 T'abo
 T'é

Who is there?
 What do you want?

(Ta) Kén t'ei?
 (Ta) Kí bo ke?

In these two questions **TA** is an interjection. You may use it or leave it out.

Answer the following questions:

1. Señor ta malu?
2. Señor por cumpra cos sin placa?
3. Kiko nos ta haci ora (when) nos tin hamber?
4. Kiko nos ta haci ora (cu) nos tin sed?
5. Kiko nos ta bebe ora (cu) nos tin sed?
6. Bo gusta traha?

7. Bo conocé hende cu no gusta traha?
8. Nos por come si nos no traha?
9. Cuá ta e bibida mas dushi?
10. Cuá ta señor su bibida preferí? (favourite)
11. Cuá ta señor su cuminda preferí?
12. Cuántu ta cuater bes cinco?
13. Unda Señor su buki ta?
14. Cuántu ruman Señor tin?
15. Señor tin famía na Corsou?

Di cuater les - Fourth lesson

Aki here **Ei** there **aya** yonder

Pronombernán Demonstrativo

Demonstrative Pronouns

For the translation of the pronouns **THIS, THAT, THESE** and **THOSE**, we must pay attention to the following:

This book is translated by **the book here**
That book is translated by **the book there**

So we say:	This book	the book here	e buki aki
	That book	the book there	e buki ei
	That book yonder	the book yonder	e buki aya

The Plural:	These books	the books here	e bukinan aki
	Those books	the books there	e bukinan ei
	Yonder books	the books yonder	e bukinan aya

Examples:	This book is mine	E buki aki ta di mi
	That book is yours	E buki ei ta di bo
	Yonder book is his/hers	E buki aya ta di djé

Note: **His, hers** and **its**, are translated by **di djé**.

These books are hers	E bukinan aki ta di djé
Those books are ours	E bukinan ei ta di nos
Yonder books are theirs	E bukinan aya ta di nan

Substantively used, the demonstrative pronouns are translated by:

This is mine	Esaki ta di mi
That is yours	Esei ta di bo
That one (yonder) is his	Esaya ta di djé

Note: Formerly **es** was the real form of the demonstrative pronoun.

Plural:

These are mine
 Those are yours
 Those yonder are hers

Esakinan ta di mi
 Eseinan ta di bo
 Esayanan ta di djé

Remember:

My house and that of my father
 Your books and those of your friend

This book and this paper

Mi cas i esun di mi tata
 Bo bukinan i esnan (enan)
 di bo amigu
 E buki i e papel akí

Learn by heart:

Tin varios buki riba mesa.

No tin lugar pa bo.

Laga nos cumpra un bunita regalo.

Mientras mi ta traha, abo ta hunga.

Tin semper un hende na cas.

Misa

Kerki

Laba bo mannan; nan ta sushi.

Bo man ta muhá.

No cana den awa, bo ta muha.

Manera bo sembra, lo bo cosechá.

Mi ke pa bo bai.

Nos ta bebe mashá poco kòffí.

Blancu ta mi coló(r) favorí(to).

Mi no ta risca drenta.

Mi no por haña mi buki.

Mi no ta haña placa.

Bo ke bai cu mi?

Cu gustu.

Felis Aña Nobo.

Bo ta contentu o tristu?

Cumpra un caha di sigá pa mi.

Mi no tin lusafé.

Mi oloshi ta dilanti.

Mi oloshi ta tras.

Tin un autobus i un camion

dilanti' porta.

Esaki ta un tema trabahoso
 (difícil).

Mi amigu ta biba cerca mi.

E no a contestá mi carta.

Bo mannan ta sushi?

No, nan ta limpi.

There are several (various) books
 on the table.

There is no place for you.

Let us buy a nice present.

While I am working, you are playing.

There is always somebody at home.

Catholic Church

Protestant Church

Wash your hands; they are dirty.

Your hand is wet.

Don't walk in the rain, you will get wet.

As you sow, so you will reap.

I want you to go.

We drink very little coffee.

White is my favourite colour.

I don't dare to go in.

I can't find my book.

I don't get money.

Do you want to go with me?

Gladly

Happy New Year.

Are you glad or sad?

Buy a box of cigars for me.

I have no matches.

My watch is fast.

My watch is slow.

There are an omnibus and a

truck before the door.

This is a difficult exercise.

My friend lives at my house.

He has not answered my letter.

Are your hands dirty?

No, they are clean.

Colours:

còrá	red	pretu	black
blancu	white	shinishi	grey
blou	blue	bèrdè	green
geel (gel)	yellow	bèrdè	true
maron	brown	lila	violet
ros	pink		

9. Translate into English:

Esaki ta un potlood. Esei ta un pen. Esaya ta un papel. Esaki ta un buki? Sí, señor. Esei ta un oloshi? No, señor, esei ta un caha di cigá. Kíko esaya ta, un auto of un camion? E no ta ni auto ni camion, é ta un autobus. Kíko bo ta haci cu un potlood? Cu un potlood mi ta skirbi. Mi ta skirbi mi les, ma mi no ta skirbi carta. Mi ta skirbi carta cu pen. Mi pen ta mashá bon. Mi a cumpra mi pen den Heerenstraat. Mi pen costa nuebe florin cu dies cen. Mi ruman homber tin un pen mashá bon. El a cumpra su pen tambe den Heerenstraat, ma su pen costa hopi placa. E tin un Parker 51. Cu mi pen mi ta skirbi les, carta, tema, i hopi otro cos. Nos ta skirbi carta pa Inglatera i pa otro lugá(r). E cartanan aki ta pa mi tata, mi mama i mi ruman muhé. Mi ruman homber ta aki (t'aki). E ta biba cerca mi. E carta aki ta pa mi tata. Esei ta pa mi mama i esaya ta pa mi ruman homber. Mi a contestá dos carta, esun di mi mama i esun di mi tata.

10. Translate into Papiamentu:

What is this? What is that? These books are mine; those books are yours and the books yonder are for my friend John. This one is a nice book. It is a present from my girl-friend. She reads much. She wants me to read much also, but I don't like reading. I only read the newspaper. Who are these people? I don't know. They are not our friends. Who are those people? I don't know those either. Have you got a handkerchief? No, I have no handkerchief. My handkerchief is at home. My mother has my handkerchiefs. She has to wash them. How many lessons have you learned? I have not learned this lesson. I have learned the other lessons. Which letters have you written, those to your father, or those to your mother. I have no time to write letters. I have to work. I work very much but I earn very little.

Note: The definite article has a demonstrative meaning. When it is used it refers to a known person or object, e.g.:

E homber a bini	The man has come (I know which man is meant)
E pen ta riba mesa	The pen is on the table (I know which pen is meant)

A sentence like: "Woman is the companion of man"; is translated by: "Muhé ta compañera di homber," or "Un muhé ta compañera di un homber."

The song of the birds is the music of God.
 Cantu di páranan ta música di Dios.
 The crying of the first child sounds like music in the ears of its parents.
 Yoramentu di e promé yiu ta zona manera música den oído (orea) di su mayornan.

E buki ta di bo
 E yiu ta yora
 Un cabai ta un bestia bunita.
 Un buricu no ta un bestia bunita,
 ma tampoco un bestia mahos

The book is yours
 The child is crying
 A horse is a beautiful animal
 A donkey is not a beautiful animal,
 but neither (is it) an ugly one

Note:

Mi gusta **loke** ta bunita
 Mi no gusta **loke** ta mahos
 El a contá mi **loke** ta sigui
 Mihó cos cu bo por haci ta
 Unico cos cu bo por haci ta

I like **that which** is beautiful
 I do not like **that which** is ugly
 He told me the following
 The best thing you can do is
 The only thing you can do is

Proverbio

Cachó cu ta grita no ta morde

Proverbs

His bark is worse than his bite
 A dog that barks does not bite
(Lit. translation)

Si bo corta bo nanishi, bo ta dañá bo cara

Don't cut off your nose to spite your face
 If you cut off your nose, you spite your face
(Lit. translation)

Awa no ta muha macacu pa di dos bes

Once bitten, twice shy
 A burnt child dreads the fire
 Water does not wet a monkey twice
(Lit. translation)

Answer the following questions:

1. Cu kiko nos ta skirbi un carta?
2. Kíko nos ta haci cu un pen?
3. Cu kiko mas nos por skirbi?
4. Señor su pen ta caru?
5. Unda señor a cumpra señor su pen?
6. Kíko señor ta skirbi, berdad (truth) o mentira (lies)?
7. Cuántu carta señor ta skirbi pa siman?
8. Unda señor su famia ta biba?
9. Cuá ta e ciudad (city) mas grandi di mundu?
10. Cuá ta e ciudad mas bunita di mundu?
11. Cuántu ruman señor tin?
12. Cuántu di nan ta biba na Corsou?
13. Señor tin lensu?
14. Kíko nos ta haci cu lensu sushi?
15. Cuántu lès nos a siña caba? (already)

Di cincu les - Fifth lesson

When speaking Papiamentu, the words have to flow into each other. This is generally done by adding or omitting one or other letter or letter sound, e.g.:

1. The personal pronoun *é* following a verb, is mostly added to it.

a. In this case the verbs ending in *a*, lose *a*:

Mi ta tuma	I take
Mi ta tum' <i>é</i> (tumele)	I take it

Mi ta cumpra	I buy
Mi ta cumpr' <i>é</i> (cumprele)	I buy it

b. The verbs ending in *e*, are pronounced with stress on the last *e*, e.g.:

Mi ta come	I eat
Mi ta com' <i>é</i> (comele)	I eat it
Mi ta bebe	I drink
Mi ta beb' <i>é</i> (bebele)	I drink it

c. The verbs ending in *i*, retain this *i*, e.g.:

Mi ta skirbi	I write
Mi ta skirbi <i>é</i>	I write it
Mi ta pidi	I ask
Mi ta pidi <i>é</i>	I ask for it
Mi ta pidi <i>é</i> <i>é</i>	I ask him (her) for it

Note:

1. When a verb ends in *ca*, e.g.: *busca* (to look for), *c* is changed into *k* before *e*, e.g.: *busca é = busk' é*.
2. Instead of the pronoun *é*, you may hear the old form *ele*, e.g.: *tum' ele*, *com' ele*, *skirbiele*, etc.

A little different is the translation of a sentence like: "I give it to him".

Literally the translation is: “Mi ta duna é é,”
but we write and pronounce it: “Mi ta dun’élé” (both é’s are stressed).

Remember:

He gives it to me	E ta dunam’é
He gives it to you	E ta dunab’é
He gives it to him (her)	E ta dun’élé
He gives it to us	E ta duna nos é
He gives it to you (pl)	E ta duna bos’é
He gives it to them	E ta duna nan é
He gives it to You (polite)	E ta duna Señor(a) é
He gave it to me	El a dunam’é
He will give it to me	L’é dunam’é (Lo é duná mi é)

The same conjugations and forms of **dative** and **accusative** we have when using the verbs:

bisa	(to tell)
puntra	(to ask in order to know something)
fia	(to lend), regalá (to present a gift)
conta	(to relate) etc.
pidi	(to ask for)

Remember:

to ask may be translated by **pidi** or **puntra** with difference in meaning.
We use **pidi** in order to get something; and **puntra** in order to know something.

Mi ta pidi placa	I ask for money
Mi ta puntra cuant’or tin	I ask what time it is

Some abbreviations:

cuné	=	cu é	=	with him (her, it)
di djé	=	di é	=	his, hers (of him, of her)
p’é	=	pa é	=	for him (her)
fo’i	=	for di	=	from, out of
bo n’ta	=	bo no ta	=	you are not
E n’t’aki	=	E no ta aki	=	He (she, it) is not here
E n’t’ei	=	E no ta ei	=	He is not there

Learn by heart:

Mi cas tin dos kamber, un cushina,
comedor, dos baño i un bodega.
Mi ta buscando mi buki.
Mi no ta hoben; mi ta bieu.
Bandera hulandes ta còra, blancu
i blou.
Mi gusta sapatu pretu mas cu
(sapatu) maron.
Caba bo trabou.
Mi a caba (M'a caba).
Kí ora bo ta bai?
Kí día bo ta bai bo trabou?
Mi no a tende nada.
Bo a tende algu?
Mi no a haña mi buki.
Un ladron ta horta.
Ken mester paga?
Warda mi placa pa mi.
Ward'é den bo sacu.
Wardami.
Bo ta bini mañan?
Podisé. Kisas.
Cuántu é costa?
Diez placa,
un riá.
Tin dos tayó riba mesa.
Mi famía ta biba na N.Y.
Mi no ta satisfechu.
Mi tata a cumpra un flus pretu.
Mi ruman muhé tin hopi bistí nobo.
Pakíko bo ta asina tristu?
E ta sintá den su cuarto.
Mi mes no sa nada di djé.
Dia duminu ta día di sosegá
(descansá)
Nos ta skirbi cu kreit riba borchí.
Mi tin gana di bai Aruba.
Mi tin gana di cumpra algun
carson nobo; un bachi tambe.

My house has two bedrooms, a
kitchen, two bathrooms and a cellar.
I am looking for my book.
I am not young; I am old.
The Dutch flag is red, white
and blue.
I like black shoes better than
brown ones.
Finish your work,
I am ready.
When are you going?
When are you going to your work?
I have not heard anything.
Have you heard anything?
I have not found my book.
A thief steals.
Who has to pay?
Keep my money for me.
Keep it in your pocket.
Wait for me.
Will yo come tomorrow?
Perhaps.
How much does it cost?
25 cts.
15 cts.
There are two dishes (plates) on the table.
My family lives in N.Y.
I am not satisfied.
My father has bought a black suit.
My sister has many new dresses.
Why are you so sad?
He is sitting in his room.
I myself don't know anything about him.
Sunday is a day of rest.

We write with chalk on a blackboard.
I feel like going to Aruba.
I have a mind to buy some new
pairs of trousers; a coat too.

Translate into English:

11. Unda bo pen ta? Mi no (mi n') tin é. Mi a (M'a) mir'é riba mesa. Unda b'a cumpr'é? M'a cumpr'é den Heerenstraat. B'a mira John awe? Awe mi no a mir'é.

Mi a mir'é ayera. Bo ke un apel? No, com'é bo mes. Sí, mi mes ta com'é. Unda mi limonada ta? M'a beb'é. Pakíko b'a beb'é? Pasobra é no ta di bo. Bo tin bo bachi. Nò, busk'é pa mi. E ta den sala o den kamer. Mi amigu ta bin' buscá* mi cinc'or. Bis'é cu mi no ta bini promé cu seis or. Bon, lo mi bis'é. John ke su skrif. Dun'élé. Nò, mi no ta dun'élé, pasobra di mi é ta. E ta di bo? Unda b'a hañ'é? Hañ'é nò, m'a cumpr'é y mi a pag'é. E costa 25 cen, ma é bal 15. B'a tende di bo ruman homber? Nò, ma m'a skirbié ayera. Podisé é bini otro siman. Mi tin gana di mir'é.

***Bini** loses the ending **i** before another verb.

New words:

despues di les	after the lesson
despues mi ta bai	afterwards I go away
kashi	wardrobe, cupboard
shap	public house (bar)
algun bes	sometimes, ever
mihó	better
corant	newspaper
revista	magazine
e corant djawe (di awe)	today's paper
tienda	grocery
pakus	shop, store (fashion business)
meester (maestro)	teacher
trabahoso	difficult
difícil	difficult
nunca	never
exactamente	exactly
perde	to lose
hiba	to take away
trese	to bring
hiba banki (bancu)	to take to the bank
dilanti	before
tras	behind
mi tras (tras di mi)	behind me
mi dilanti (dilanti mi)	before me
arco di cielu	rainbow

Translate into English:

12. Kíko esaki ta? Pa kén esei ta? Cuántu papel tin riba mesa? Kíko bo tin den bo man? Den e cuartu aki tin dos mesa. Tin tambe ocho stul, ma no tin ningun kashi. Nos ta sintá riba stul, i nos amigu John ta pará nos dilanti. Despues di les nos ta bai cas. Aya nos ta lesa corant, nos ta bebe koffi, nos ta come kuki, nos ta huma cigaría, o cigá, i despues nos ta bai drumi. Mi tin trinta aña. Mi mama tin cincuent'icincu. Mi tata tin mas. E no ta hoben, é ta bieu. Bandera hulandes ta nos bandera. E ta corrá, blancu i blou. Tur hende tin un bandera na cas. Ami tambe. Un arco di cielu tin hopi

color. Mi conocé corra, orañe, geel, berde, blou, lila, ma tin hopi color mas. Orañe ta un color mashá bunita. E dashi di e señor akí tin tur color di arco di cielu. E di mi tin un color so, é ta bèrde. Den pakusnan na Punda nos por cumpra tur sorto di cos. Tambe nos por cumpra tur color di dashi. Den algun pakus nos por cumpra hopi bistí bunita. Un flus blancu costa 45 florin, ma tin tambe mas barata.

13. Translate into Papiamentu:

I have no money to buy a new necktie. The tie of this gentleman has all the colours of the rainbow. Orange is a nice colour. We write with pen and pencil. We also write with chalk on a blackboard. The plates on the table are white. Have you ever seen red plates? No, not red ones, but blue ones I have. We only have white plates at home. What have you got? Our family lives in England, our mother, brothers and sisters. I have two brothers in Curaçao and one brother in Aruba. What colour are his trousers? They are old, they have no colour. My friend's suit and my sister's dress are white, completely white (blancu, blancu). Come here. Go there. We come here at seven o'clock and we go there at nine o'clock. When does the lesson begin? I don't know exactly when the lesson begins. The teacher always comes late. When do you go to England? I go to England when I can speak Papiamentu. This pencil is mine. This pen is his. The book over there is the teacher's. I am glad. I have a guilder. Tom is not glad, he is sad. He has lost a guilder. Tom is not glad, he is sad. He has lost a guilder. We can buy many things but we don't buy anything. We take our money to the bank. What are we to do with all the money we have at the bank? Nothing, absolutely nothing.

Note: The word **lo**, auxiliary word for forming the future tense in Papiamentu, generally stands after the subject, e.g.:
See 1st lesson.

Mi tata **lo** yega mañan
Mi mama **lo** cushiná

My father will arrive tomorrow
My mother will cook

If, however, the subject is a personal pronoun, the word **lo** will stand:

1st. always before **mi**, **bo**, **é**, e.g.: **Lo** mi bai, **lo** bo bai, etc.

2nd. mostly after **ami**, **abo**, and **é** when pronounced with stress, e.g.:
Ami lo bai. Abo lo bai. E lo bai.

3rd. **Lo** may stand before or after **nos**, **boso** and **nan**:

e.g.: Lo nos bai		Nos lo bai
Lo boso bai	or	Boso lo bai
Lo nan bai		Nan lo bai

Answer the following questions:

1. Cuántu buki tin riba mesa?
2. Kíko señor tin den señor su man?
3. Unda señor ta sinta?
4. Kíko Señor ke tuma, koffi o te?
5. Señor ta preferá cerbes o limonada?
6. Cuánt'or señor ta bai drumi?
7. Cuántu ora señor ta drumi tur anochi?
8. Señor ta gusta drumi mas cu traha?
9. Kí color bandera hulandes tin? I bandera ingles?
I bandera americanu?
10. Cuántu color un regenboog (arco di cielu) tin?
Cuántu señor conocé?
11. Señor tin hopi placa na bancu?
12. Kíko señor ta haci cu tur e placa na bancu?

Remember:

Si = if, whether

If he comes = Si é bini (after **si** we do not use **ta** if the sentence expresses a doubt).
If I know there is no doubt as to his coming, I say: **Si é ta bini**.

If he is not eating, he is drinking. Si é no **ta** come, é **ta** bebe.

I ask him if he will come Mi a puntr'é si é **ta** bini

BO The pers. pronoun **Bo** is used when speaking to friends and when addressing subordinate persons.

In the course of the lessons you will notice that for convenience' sake I use **Bo** instead of **Señor, Señora** etc.

Di seis les - Sixth lesson

Numeralnan

Numerals

Numeralnan cardinal

Cardinals

Un — dos — tres — cuater — cincu — seis — siet (shete) — ocho — nueve — dies — diesun — diesdos, etc.

Binti — trinta — cuarenta — cincuenta — sesenta — setenta — ochenta — nobenta — cien (shen)

Cientu i un (cient'i un) cient'i dos etc.

Mil — 1,000; dos mil — 2,000; tres mil — 3,000 etc.

23 — bintitres; 33 — trintitres etc.

Instead of mil nueve cientu i cincuenta i shete (1957).

We say: mil nueve cient'i cincuent'i shete.

Dos i dos ta cuater

Two and two are four

Dos bes cincu ta dies

Twice five are ten

Dos menos dos ta cero

Two less (minus) two is zero (nought)

Read and translate:

Cuántu un par di sapatu costa? Un par di sapatu costa 20 florin. Un bon bistí na Punda costa 50 florin. Un flus blancu costa 45 florin. Ayera nan a bende 46 auto nobo. Mi a cumpra un pa 6543 florin. Mi no ta core aden. Na año 1985 nos ta cumpra un cas pa 4.000 florin. Spar bo placa. Mi tin 34 año. Mi amigu tin 37 año. Dos bes dos ta cuater. Dos kita dos ta cero.

Core aden

to drive in

Spar

to save

Read in Papiamentu:

How much is 23 and 46? How much is 23 times 46? How much is 46 less 17? 23 and 46 is 69. 23 times 46 is 1.058. 46 less 17 is 29.

Numeralnan Ordinal

Promé(r), di promé(r)
di dos
di tres
di cien (shen)

Ordinal numbers

(the) first
(the) second
(the) third
(the) hundredth

Mi tábata di tres persona, cu a drenta cine ayeranochi.
I was the third person to enter the cinema (movies) last night.

Fraccionnan

mitar, mei
un tercio, un tercera parti
un cuarto, un cuarta parti
un quinto, un quinta parti
un sexto, un sexta parti
un séptimo, un séptima parti
un octavo, un octava parti
un noveno, un novena parti
un décimo, un décima parti
dos i mitar
dos tres cuarto
mitar pan
mei ora

Fractions

a half
a third part
a quarter, a fourth
a fifth
a sixth
a seventh
an eighth
a ninth
a tenth
two and a half
two and three quarters
half a loaf
half an hour

Other fractions are made by adding the word **PARTI** after the demonitor,
e.g.: 7/38 — siete trint'iocho **parti**.

Numeralnan Colectivo

un par
un oncena
un dosein
un gros
un centenar
un miyar

Collective Numbers

a pair
an eleven (team)
a dozen
a gross
a hundred
a thousand

Numeral Multiple

dòbel
tripel
dies bes mas tantu

Multiple Numbers

double
triple
ten times as much

Examples:

Día promé(r) di Januari
November ta di diesun luna
di año

the first of January
November is the eleventh month
of the year

El a duná mi un quartu di e apel
 Mi a les'é den capítulo binti dos,
 página 23
 Un gros di pen costa un florin
 Ayera tabatin miyares (miles)
 di hende den caya
 Den un tienda
 Kíko señora mester?

He gave me a quarter of the apple
 I read it in the 22nd chapter,
 page 23
 A gross of pens costs a guilder
 Yesterday there were thousands
 of people in the street(s).
 In a shop
 What do you want, Madam?

Mi mester di: tres ons i mei di ham, un liber un quartu di keshi, un bleki'manteca di mei liber, un mushi binaguer i mei pinchi'kerosin (korsin).

I want: three and a half ounces of ham, a pound and a quarter of cheese, a half pound tin of butter, a deci-litre of vinegar and half a pint of kerosine (1 ons = 100 grams).

Remember:

Mi ta bai cas
 Mi ta bai cine
 Mi ta bai ciudad cu auto
 Mi ta **bula bai** London
 Mi ta bai trabou
 Mi ta bai oficina
 Mi ta bai ariba
 Mi ta bai abou
 Mi ta bai **na** porta
 Mi ta bai **cerca** dokter
 Mi ta bai **den** kamber
 Mi ta bai **den** cushina

I go home
 I go to the movies
 I go to town by car
 I fly to London
 I go to (my) work
 I go to my office
 I go upstairs
 I go downstairs
 I go to the door
 I go to the doctor
 I go to the bedroom
 I go to the kitchen

Note: Going to a **thing** —
 To a **person** —
 To a **room** of the **house** —

NA
CERCA
DEN

New words:

Nos tin dos man, un drechi
 i un robes.
 Cu nos man nos por cohe tur cos.
 Bo tin wowo pretu o wowo blou?
 Na Corsou nos por cumpra tur
 sorto di bibida.
 E kamber aki ta scur (sucú).
 Bo gusta sucu.
 Cuant'or nos ta cuminsá?
 Tin hopi estranhero (strañero)
 na Punda.

We have two hands, a right hand
 and left one.
 With our hand we can seize anything.
 Have you black eyes or blue ones.
 In Curaçao we can buy all kinds
 of beverages
 This room is dark.
 Do you like sugar?
 At what time do (shall) we begin?
 There are many foreigners in
 town

Tur dos ta pa bo.
 Mi no ta haci nada pornada.
 Tin un fiesta awenochi.
 Nos tin un florin, net basta pa
 cumpra dos bòter di cerbes.
 Mi no ta gusta bula; mi ta preferá
 bai cu bapor.
 Traha un cañon.
 Bisami, kiko bo ta haci ei.
 Ami ta pará; abo ta sintá.
 Bo a cena caba?
 Nò, mi a caba di almorsá.
 Pakíko bo ta cana asina lihé.
 Ami no tin purá.
 Mi a lubidá tur cos.
 No cana mi dilanti; cana mi tras.
 Siguimi.
 Cuántu palabra tin den e
 frase aki?
 Conta nan.
 Tin cuater.
 Pone e mesa meimei di sala.
 E ta cana meimei di su dos
 amigu
 Awe nos no tin cuminda.
 Cumindá bo amigu pa mi.
 Mi ta keda aki te cinc'or.
 Mi ta compañabo te bo cas.
 Pon'é riba mesa.
 Hacimi un favor.
 Mi ta bai cuné (cu é).
 Kíko el a bisa?
 Kiko é dí?
 Un biaha pa Aruba.
 Mi a mir'é tres biaha (bes).
 Cumpra dos par di mea pa mi.
 Bin'mira (weta, weita).
 Pakíko bo ta hari?
 Mi no ta hari, mi ta sonreí.
 Pákiko?
 Mi n' sa.
 Sin embargo bo ta hari.

Both are for you.
 I don't do anything for nothing.
 There is a party to-night.
 We have one guilder, just enough
 to buy two bottles of beer.
 I don't like flying; I prefer to
 go by boat.
 To work, to make a cannon.
 Tell me, what are you doing there?
 I am standing; you are sitting
 Have you had your supper already?
 No, I have just had my lunch.
 Why are you walking so fast?
 I am not in a hurry.
 I have forgotten everything.
 Don't walk before me; walk behind me.
 Follow me.
 How many words are there in
 this sentence.
 Count them.
 There are four.
 Put the table in the center of the sitting-room.
 He is walking between his two
 friends.
 We have not got any food to-day.
 Give my regards to your friend.
 I'll stay here till five o'clock
 I'll accompany you as far as your house.
 Put it on the table.
 Do me a favour.
 I go with him (her).
 What did he (she) say?

 A trip to Aruba.
 I saw him (her, it) three times.
 Buy two pairs of stockings (socks) for me.
 Come and see.
 Why are you laughing?
 I am not laughing, I am smiling.
 Why?
 I don't know.
 Yet you are laughing.

14. Translate:

Ami ta meester. Mi ta cohe un buki. Mi no ta duná bo e buki. Mi ta pon'é riba mesa.
 Abo ta cohe e buki. Bo ta habrié. Bo ta cuminsá lesa. Bo ta lesa un les bunita. Ami

no ta lesa. Mi ta tendé bo lesa. Bo ta lesa papiamentu. Mi ta bai na porta. Bo ta bai na bentana. Mi ta mira un hende na porta. Mi ta habri porta. E persona ta drenta. Ta mi amigu Jan Tromp. E ta biba na Otrobanda. E ta siña papiamentu. Jan, conta di un te cien. Un, dos, tres, etc. Jan, hací mi un favor di duná mi un florin. Mi ke un florin pa mi cumpra un dosein di potlood. Kíko bo ta mira den e cuartu aki? Den e cuartu aki mi ta mira dos mesa, tres bentana, un porta, hopi stul i hopi cos mas. Unda bo sapatunan ta? Mi no tin sapatu. Mi sapatunan ta den un pakus na Punda. Ayera mi a huma tres cigá. Cuántu cigaría bo a huma ayera? Ayera mi no a huma, mi tábata malu. Den e caha aki tin hopi cigá. Cuántu? Mi no sa. Si bo ke sa, bo mester conta nan.

15. Nos tin dos man, un man drechi i un man robes. Nos ta traha cu tur dos. Tin hende cu ta traha cu un man so. Ami no por haci nada cu mi man drechi. Mi ta slengu (left-handed). Cuá man esaki ta? Mi no sa, Señor. Mi ta kere cu é ta mi man drechi, pasobra mi ta skirbi cuné. Esaki ta mi man robes, pasobra mi mama a bisa asina. (because my mother said so). Cuántu pía nos tin? Nos tur tin dos, un pía drechi i un pía robes. Cuántu wowo nos tin? Tur hende tin dos. Cuántu orea? Dos tambe. Cuántu nanishi? Un so, nos no tin lugar na nos cara pa mas! Abo ta sintá i ami ta sintá. Nos tur dos ta sintá. Abo ta pará i é ta pará. Boso tur dos ta pará. E mesa ta mi dilanti. E mesa ta dilanti mi. (no difference). E stul ta bo tras. E stul ta tras di bo. Mi ta cohe pida kreit i mi ta bai (na) borchí. Mi ta skirbi hopi letter i hopi palabra na borchí. Mi no ta skirbi ningun frase. Skirbi bo number riba borchí. Mi no ta skirbi mi number riba borchí ma riba un pida papel. Mi number ta cuminsá cu é i é ta caba cu é. Di bo ta cuminsá cu a i é ta caba cu a. Kíko bo ta lesa tur día? Tur día mi ta lesa corant. Mi ta ricibí tres corant tur día. Dia dmingu no tin corant. Nos ta lesa buki, revista i corantnan estranhero. Cuá letter tin meimei di c cu e? Meimei di c cu e tin d. Mi no tin d den mi number.

New words:

Awe no tin noticia.
Den tempu di guera.
Un bunita troso.
Sinta den e stul di sosiegu ei.
El a regalami cinco florin.
Hasta su amigu no a yud'é.
Awenochi tin casamentu.
Kí marca di cigaría esei ta?
Parce cu su amigu ta malu.
Aínda no.
Tin muchu bientu.
Tin tres avion den laira.
Bo ta bai cu mi?
Sigur no.
Sigur cu nò.
Atá mi. Ki bo ke?
Bai drumi.

There is no news to-day.
In time of war.
A nice reading-piece.
Sit down in that easy-chair.
He gave me five guilders as a present.
Even his friend did not help him
There is a wedding to-night.
What make of cigarette is that?
It seems that his friend is sick.
Not yet.
There is too much wind.
There are three planes in the air.
Do you go with me?
Certainly.
Certainly not.
Here am I. What do you want?
Go to sleep (to bed).

Situacion ta malu.
 Mi amigu ta biba di ilusion.
 Mi casá cu mi ta bai Merca
 mañan.
 Nos no tin tantu placa manera bo
 Con cu bo ke.
 Puntr'é con yam'é
 Puntr'é su nomber.
 Mi no tin gana di bai cas awor.

E ta diki o delegá.
 Mi tin mas cu bo.
 Mi kamber ta ariba (riba) bou.
 Mi ta warda (spera) mi amigu,
 mientras tantu mi ta huma
 un cigaría.
 I change my clothing.
 I undress.
 I dress myself.
 Is it true?

Nò, no ta berde.
 Ken t'ei (ta ei)?
 Ningun hende.
 Un chiste.
 Mi tin nèt basta.

The situation is bad.
 My friend lives of illusions.
 My husband (wife) and I are
 going to the U.S.A. tomorrow.
 We have not as much money as you
 As you like.
 Ask him (her) what he (she) is called.
 Ask him his name.
 I don't want to go home now.
 (I don't feel like....)
 Is it thick or thin.
 I have (got) more than you.
 My bedroom is (upside down) disarranged.
 I am waiting for my friend,
 meanwhile I am smoking a
 cigarette.
 Mi ta **troca** paña.
 Mi ta **kita** paña.
 Mi ta **bisti** paña.
 Ta bèrdè?
 Ta berdad?
 No, it is not true.
 Who is there?
 Nobody.
 A joke.
 I have just enough.

16. Translate:

Mi ta bai Punda i mi ta cumpra un sombré. Awor mi tin un sombre den mi man. Un
 sombré nobo. Mi tata tin un sombré bieu. Mi ta regal'é un nobo. Un caru. Un di f.
 25,45. Awor nos ta bai cas. Nos ta bai sinta den un stul di sosiegu. Nos ta habri un
 corant i nos ta cuminsá lesa. Nos ta lesa noticia di guerra na China. Nos ta lesa tambe
 di un casamentu. Señornan, kiko Señornan ta haci. Nos no ta haci nada. Nos ta
 pensando riba situacion den mundu. Mientras-tantu nos ta huma un cigaría. E buki
 cu mi a cumpra algun día pasá ta diki. E tin hopi página. Mas o menos 456. Den di
 diesdos les, na blachi 80 tin un bunita troso. E ta trata di un tata di famía. Den mei
 ora nos por bai di Punda pa Westpunt, no den auto ma den aeroplano. Den mi sacu
 mi no tin mas cu dies placa (25c), net basta pa paga autobus pa bai cas. Cuántu yiu
 señora tin? Mi tin un so. Un ta mas cu basta pa pone un cas ariba 'bou. Ki coló(r) e
 bukinan aki tin? Mi ta kere cu tur dos ta pretu. No, nan ta bèrdè, tur dos ta bèrdè.
 Unda señor ta bai dia duminu, misa o kerki? Si mi ta católico mi ta bai misa. Si mi
 ta protestant, mi ta bai kerki.

Proverbio:

Si heru ta cayente, laga strika.

Proverbs:

Make hay while the sun shines

If iron is hot, let's iron (transl.).
Strike while the iron is hot.
Strika = to iron.

Sali for di boca di leon, bin' cai den boca di tribon.
Out of the frying pan into the fire.
Go from the jaws of a lion, fall in mouth of a shark. (transl.)
Go from bad to worse.

Un chiste

A joke

Danki, Tom a bisa ora su tanta a dun'é un snechi' pan.
Tanta: Mi gusta tende un mucha bisa danki.
Tom: Si tantan ke tende danki un bes mas, pone poco djem ariba.

Thank you, Tom said when his aunt gave him a slice of bread.
Auntie: I like to hear a child say "thank you".
Tom: If auntie wants to hear "thank you" once more, put some jam on it.

Answer the following questions:

1. Den kí les nos a siña conta?
2. Kí día nos ta ricibí nos salario, día promé o dia último di luna?
3. Cuántu hende ta traha na Isla? Isla = Shell Curaçao.
4. Cuántu un auto nobo costa e aña aki?
5. Señor(a) tin un auto nobo of un bieu?
6. Kí día Señor ta bai New York?
7. Kíko Señor(a) ta preferá, un biaha cu avion of un biaha cu bapor?
8. Cuántu un par di sapatu costa?
9. Señor(a) a huma hopi awe?
10. Kíko ta mas agradabel, huma cigá, o huma cigaría?
11. Un hende por come bon si e huma hopi cigaría?
12. Cu cuá man nos ta skirbi?
13. Pakíko nos tin un nanishi so?
14. Señor(a) gusta lesa? Kíko Señor(a) a lesa awe?
15. Den cuántu ora un avion por bai di Corsou pa New York?
16. Kíko Señor(a) a haci ayera nochi?

Di siete les - Seventh lesson

Adjectives

Adhetivonan

As in English, the adjectives have only one form. We say:

Un homber famoso	A famous man
Un muhé famoso	A famous woman
Dos homber famoso	Two famous men
Dos muhé famoso	Two famous women

Place of the adjectives.

As a rule the adjectives are placed after the substantives:

Un cas bunita	a beautiful house
Un señor ingles	an English gentleman
Un cas grandi	a big house

Some adjectives may be put before or after the substantive without change of meaning.

They are:

dushi = sweet; bunita = beautiful; fine = bon good

Un cas bunita or un bunita cas
Un fruta dushi or un dushi fruta (fruit)
Un buki bon or un bon buki

Some adjectives have a different meaning when put before or behind the substantive, e.g.:

Un homber malu	A sick man
Un homber pober	a poor man (without money)
Un homber grandi	a big man
Un mal homber	a bad man
Un pober homber	a poor man (pitiful)
Un gran homber	a great man

Gradonan di comparacion

grandi	mas grandi
big	bigger
bunita	mas bunita
beautiful	more beautiful

The degrees of comparison

(e) di mas grandi
biggest
(e) di mas bunita
most beautiful

Adhetivonan di material

Names of materials used as adjectives

This case does not occur in Papiamentu, but we make the following translation:

Un porta di glas	A glass door
Un mea di lana	A woollen stocking
Un cas di piedra	A stone house
Un oloshi' oro	A gold watch

(**Note:** When the substantive ends in an **i**, **di** is omitted).

Adjectives denoting a nationality, are generally used as the name of the language spoken in that country, e.g.:

Inglatera: inglés.	Un ingles ta papia ingles
England: English.	An Englishman speaks English
España: spañó.	Un spañó ta papia spañó
Spain: Spaniard.	A Spaniard speaks Spanish
But:	
Venezuela: Venezolanu.	Un Venezolanu ta papia spañó

Learn by heart:

Nos ta biba riba un isla den Laman Caribe.	We live on an island in the Caribbean Sea.
Un kilometer cuadrá.	A square km.
Cua barcu esei ta?	Which ship is that?
Promé cu guerra e tabata un mucha chikitu.	Before the war he was a little boy (girl).
Un i mitar.	One and a half.
Mi no tin asina tantu placa manera bo.	I have not (got) as much money as you.
Mi gusta historia di mi país.	I like the history of my country.
Sin duda é tabata un gran homber.	Undoubtedly he was a great man.
Haci manera mi: Biba i laga biba.	Do like me. (Do as I do). Live and let live.
Liberacion di Venezuela pa Simon Bolivar	The Liberation of Venezuela by Simon Bolivar.
Ken ta hefe aki?	Who is the boss here?
Ami mes a hacié.	I did it myself.
Abo mes a hacié.	You did it yourself.

Mi no ke e sombré aki.
 E ta muchu grandi pa mi.
 Yudami, pa fabor.
 Auxilio, auxilio.
 Nan ta keiru den caya.
 No cana (camna) asina duru.
 E ta ricu; é ta biba den un palacio.
 Gobernador di Corsou ta biba
 den un palacio.
 Nan mester di heru bieu pa
 traha auto nobo.
 Un cas asina fuerte (duru),
 ma caru.
 Un cas di palu ta barata.
 El a bisami:
 E di cu mi:
 A drenta dos bapor, un hapones
 i un chines.

I don't want this hat.
 It is too big for me.
 Help me, please.
 Help, help.
 They are walking in the street(s).
 Don't walk so quickly.
 He is rich; he is living in a palace.
 The governor of Curaçao lives
 in a palace.
 They need scrap iron to build
 new automoviles with.
 Such a house is strong (solid)
 but expensive.
 A wooden house is cheap.
 He told me.
 Two steamers came in (into
 the harbour) a japanese and a chinese.

17. Translate into English:

Corsou ta un isla chikitu den Laman Caribe. Corsou ta solamente 440 km. cuadrá.
 Aruba ta mas chikitu. Aruba ta mitar di Corsou. Boneiru ta un i mitar bes Aruba. Ma
 na Boneiru tin solamente 8000 hende. Aruba tin hopi mas, ma no asina tantu manera
 Corsou. Un di e gran hombernan den historia di Corsou ta sin duda Luis Brion, cu
 a yuda Simon Bolivar den liberacion di varios país di Sur América, manera Vene-
 zuela i Colombia. San Domingu ta un isla grandísimo na Noord (Nort) di Corsou,
 un ora cu avion. Sint Toms tambe, ma Sint Toms ta mas chikitu i mas leu. Tin bon
 hende na Corsou? Sí, tin hopi, ma tin hopi mal hende tambe. Cón bo hefe ta? Bon
 hende o mal hende? I abo mes, cón bo ta? Mi yiu ta bisa cu un auto corá ta mas bunita
 cu un auto shinishi, ma ami gusta un auto pretu mas. Kí coló(r) di bo tin?

18. Translate into English:

Si un hende tin varios yiu, é no por bisa cua é ta stima mas. Bo no a mira nunca un
 barcu chines? Chines no, ma hapones sí. Promé cu guera hopi barcu hapones a bini
 Corsou. Nan a bin' cumpra heru bieu pa traha cañon. Cuá cas ta mas grandi, di bo o
 di bo ruman homber? Mi ruman homber no tin cas; ami tampoco. Nos ta biba (na)
 cas di nos mayornan. E cas di mi mayornan ta (esun) di mas bunita di nos caya. E di
 mi amigu ta di mas chikitu i di mas mahos. Gobernador di Corsou ta biba den un cas
 mashá grandi. Un cas asina nos ta yama un palacio. No tin mas cu un palacio na
 Corsou? Na Hulanda tin varios. Nos gusta tur loke ta bunita. Ningun hende gusta
 loke ta mahos. Kén ta e persona mas ricu di Corsou? Mi no sa, ma tin hopi hende
 ricu aki. Un cas di piedra ta mas fuerte (duru) cu un cas di palu, ma un cas di palu ta
 mas barata. Nos no conocé cas barata, nos conocé cas caru só. Un auto (a)mericanu
 ta mas caru cu un auto frances, ma un auto bieu ta hopi mas barata.

Learn by heart:

trese
hiba
un cunucu
fruta
mango
guyaba
rara
patía
milon
pampuna
sorsaca
uva
cashu
shimarucu
bukét
dama djanochi
casi mes grandi
casi no tin
e mas stimá
cerca nos
floristería
lamunchi
papaya
bida
traha pan
existi (sisti)
flor
di berde mes
mispel (mispu)
zir (zuur)
trinitaria
conocí
(strañero)
(estranhero)
corda
algun mas
margarita
gladiola
casi
mester trese nan di fo'i tera

aínda no
dípchi
un placa
dader

to bring
to take away
a plantation
fruit
mango (a tropical fruit)
guava
citrus fruit
water melon
melon
pumpkin
soursop
grape
cashew
Curaçao cherry
bouquet, nosegay
queen of the night (flower)
almost as big
there are hardly any
the dearest (most loved)
with us (at our place)
flower-shop (florist's)
lemon (lime)
paw-paw, papaw, papaya
life
to bake bread
to exist
flower
genuine
medlar (fruit)
sour, acid
bougainvillea
known
stranger, foreign
foreigner, exotic
to think, remember
some more
marguerite
gladiola
almost, nearly
they have to be imported,
from abroad
not yet
coin, 10 cents Dutch
coin, 2 1/2 cents Dutch
date (fruit)

19. Translate into English:

Na cunucunan di Corsou tin varios sorto di fruta; mango, mispu, guyaba, shimarucu, raraha, cashu, patía, milon, pampuna, sorsaca, uva, coco, dadel, lamunchi, i algun otro fruta mas. Tin fruta dushi i tin fruta zir. Un lamunchi ta masha zir, ma tin lamunchi dushi tambe. Frutanan ta masha caru na Corsou. Un papaya cu tabata costa dies placa, ta costa awor un florin. Nos no ta gusta cumpra fruta caru. Apel i pera ta caru, ma mester trese nan di fo'i tera. Fruta barata casi no tin. Casi nan no ta existí. Na Corsou tin poco flor. Día mi amiga haci aña, mi no ta present'é un buket di flor di Corsou, ma mi ta bai Punda na floristería i mi ta cumpra flor straño (estranhero). Esakinan no ta barata, pero caru, masha caru. Un rosa dies placa, un margarita un dipchi, un gladiola sesenta cen, i tin mas caru aínda.

Comparisons:

Haf di Corsou ta **mes** importante **cu** cualke haf di Hulanda.
The harbour of Curaçao is **as** important **as** any harbour in Holland.

Nos ta studia **asina** tantu **cu** den poco tempu lo nos por papia papiamentu.
We study **so** much that in a short time we shall be able to speak papiamentu.

Mi sombré ta **asina** chikitu **cu** é no ta dreña (to enter) mi cabes.
My hat is **so** small that I can't get it on my head.

Corsou ta **mas** importante **cu** hopi isla den Laman Caribe.
Curaçao is **more** important **than** many islands in the Caribbean Sea.

Un biaha cu aeroplano ta **mas** lihé **cu** un cu bapor.
A trip by plane is **quicker** **than** one by boat.

Un pera ta **mas** dushi **cu** un apel.
A pear is **sweeter** **than** a apple.

Hopi isla den Laman Caribe ta **menos** importante **cu** Corsou.
Many islands in the Caribbean Sea are **less** important **than** Curaçao.

Un biaha cu bapor ta **menos** lihé **cu** un biaha cu avion.
A trip by boat is **less** **quick** than a trip by plane.

Soppi cu hopi salu ta **menos** agradabel pa come **cu** soppi sin salu.
Soup with much salt is **less** agreeable to eat **than** soup without salt.

REMEMBER:

Mi cas no ta asina grandi manera bo cas.
My house is not as big as yours.
Mi no tin asina tantu placa manera bo.
I have not (got) as much money as you have.

Comparativo iregular

Irregular comparisons

Bo ta **mayor** (mas bieu) o **menor** (mas hoben) cu bo ruman homber.
Are you **older** or **younger** than your brother?

Awe e paciente ta **peor** (**pió**) cu ayera.
Today the patient is **worse** than yesterday.

Mi dashi ta di un calidad **superior na** (esun) di bo.
My necktie is of a **superior** quality **to** yours.

(E) di bo ta di un calidad **inferior na** (esun) di mi.
Yours is of an **inferior** quality **to** mine.

E artículo aki ta **superior na** (esun di) esei.
This article is **superior to** that one.

Esei ta **inferior** na esun aki.
That one is **inferior** to this one.

Mi tin **poco** placa, ma é tin **menos**.
I have **little** money but he has **less**.

Mi ta skirbi bon, ma é ta skirbi muchu **mehor** (mihó).
I write well but he writes much **better**.

Superlativo Absoluto

Absolute Superlative

The absolute superlative is formed by adding the adverb **mashá** before the adjective.
There are very few adjectives the superlative of which is formed by adding **ísimo**,
e.g.:

Mi ta biba den un cas **mashá** grandi, un cas **grandísimo**.
(a very big house).

Awe mi ta **mashá** contentu, mi ta **contentísimo** (extremely glad).

Most adjectives do not take **ísimo** and form their absolute superlative only by **mashá**.

mashá chikitu	very small	mashá scur	dark
mashá mahos	ugly	mashá bunita	beautiful

One may increase the meaning or degree of the absolute superlative by using **mashá** twice or thrice, e.g.:

mashá, mashá bunita	extremely beautiful.
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Isla di Corsou no ta mashá grandi, e ta mashá chikitu compará cu Cuba. Cuba ta un isla grandísimo i **mashá mashá** bunita.

The island of Curaçao is not very large, it is very small as compared to Cuba. Cuba is a very large island and **extremely** beautiful.

New words:

tempu di guera		time of war
asina conocí		so well known
henter mundu		the whole world
pesadía		nightmare
habitante		inhabitant
européo		European
preferá riba		to prefer to
economía		economy
sólido		solid
formal		serious
mercado	}	
plasa		market
marshé		
otro hendenan		other people
casi tur hende		almost everybody
aínda		yet, still
mi tin purá		I am in a hurry
den cuá		in which
promé cu su tempu		before his (its) time
di mas teribel		the most terrible
busca		to look for
superficie		surface
considerá		to consider
maltrato		ill treatment
cruel		cruel
corda riba		to think of
turista		tourist
miedu, spantu		fright
curpa		body
mi tin miedu di		I am afraid of
candela		fire
responsabel		responsible
bergüensa		shame
é tin bergüensa		he is shy, ashamed
tímido		shy
biaha pa		to travel to
dura		to last
un biaha asina		such a trip
hopi mas largu		much longer
hunga un papel		to play a part

worde rafiná	is being refined
mayor parti di	the greater part of
pasa, sosodé (sosodé)	to happen
comodidad	comfort
Antiyanan Hulandes	The Netherlands Antilles
West India	The West Indies
mas o menos	more or less
miya	mile
costa	coast
separá	separated
petroleo, zeta	petroleum, crude oil
ma anto	but then
rápido, lihé	quickly
maske, aunke	although
anchu (hanchu)	wide
smal	narrow
langu	long
corticu	short
haci un biaha	to make a trip
é ta haci nos curpa cohe ril (rel)	it gives us the creeps
zeta	oil
zeta dushi	sweet oil
no obstante	despite

20. Translate:

Haf di Corsou no ta 'sina grandi manera haf di New York, ma den tempu di guera el a hunga un papel mes importante. Pa su refinadería di petroleo Corsou ta 'sina conócí cu di henter munde hende ta bin' busca trabou aki. Preis di awa na Corsou ta 'sina haltu cu nomber di L.W.V. ta manera un pesadía pa su habitantenan. Maske un auto americanu ta mas bunita cu un auto europeo, sin embargo hopi hende ta preferá un europeo pa su economía i su preis abou.

21. Curaçao is the largest island of the Netherlands Antilles. Curaçao is about thirty miles from the Venezuelan coast, and is known by the oil from Venezuela which is being refined here. The island has a surface of about 440 km²; it is 61 kms long and in some places 11 kms wide, while at Bullenbay it is only 4 kms wide. The tourist who travels to Willemstad, visits one of the most beautiful cities of the Caribbean. The trip from Holland to Curaçao takes 14 hours by plane. By boat such a trip takes about 10 days, but then by a very rapid steamer. Most people who are not in a hurry, make the trip by steamer. Others do so because they are still afraid of flying. I am also very afraid of it, although I have made some fifty trips by plane. Many people prefer the comfort of flying, despite their fear of travelling by air.

Note: In this lesson we have spoken about the absolute superlative, expressed by **mashá**, but there are still other ways to express the same, e.g.: by repeating the adjective.

E cuartu ta scur scur

The room is very (extremely) dark

E ta floho floho

He is extremely lazy

Un bapor grandi grandi

An extremely big steamer

Answer the following questions:

1. Cuá ta e isla mas grandi di Antiyanan Hulandes?
2. Cuá ta esun (di) mas chikitu?
3. Cuántu hende ta biba na Boneiru?
4. Cuá ta mas grandi, Boneiru of Aruba?
5. Señor conocé un gran homber den historia di Corsou?
6. Cuá ta number di Señor su auto?
7. Señor ta biba den un cas bunita? E ta caru o barata?
Tin cas barata na Corsou? I na Aruba?
8. Cuántu palacio Señor conocé na Corsou?
9. Kén ta e persona mas ricu den mundu?
10. Tin cas di palu tambe? (palu - wood).
11. Cón nos ta yama un auto bieu na Corsou? (un wabi)
12. Cuá fruta Señor gusta mas?
13. Señor por mencioná nomber di algun flor?
14. Unda nos por compra flor?
15. Señor tin un hardin (garden) na cas?
16. Flor ta caru o barata?
17. Kí día nos ta regalá un hende flor?
18. Señor por mencioná algun isla importante den Laman Caribe?
19. Pákiko Corsou ta asina conocí?
20. Unda señor lo ke bai biba día (when) señor tin hopi placa?

Di ocho les - Eighth lesson

Preterito

Past Tense

In Papiamentu we have the “**pretérito definí**” (English Preterite) and the “**pretérito imperfecto**”.

The **pretérito definí** is expressed by **a** and the **pretérito imperfecto** by **tábata**.

These two tenses are used in cases where in English we would use the **preterite** and the **progressive form**, e.g.:

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | I smoked a cigarette | Mi a huma un cigaría. |
| | I was smoking a cigarette | Mi tábata huma un cigaría |

Yesterday I ate bread	Ayera mi a come pan
-----------------------	----------------------------

When you came in I was eating bread	Ora bo a dreña mi tábata come pan
-------------------------------------	--

2. The **imperfecto** is also used to express a **custom**, e.g.:

Antes mi **tábata** lamta 5’or, awor mi ta lamta 7 or.

Formerly I used to get up at 5 o’clock, now I get up at 7.

Mi tata **tábata** lesa corant, mi mama **tábata** cushiná, mi tío **a** bai su trabou, mi ruman muhé **tábata** limpia e mesa, i ami **a** cai fo’i trapi.

My father was reading the newspaper, my mother was cooking, my uncle went to his work, my sister was cleaning the table, and I fell down the stairs.

Read and translate:

Dos día pasá mi **tábata** come. Mi mama a bin’ bisá mi cu un señor **tábata** wardá mi den sala. Ora mi a caba di come mi a bai cerca djé. E **tábata** sintá den un stul di zoya. E **tábata** lesa un corant cu **tábata** riba mesa. Mi no **tábata** conocé. El a presentá su mes como Señor Delmonte, doño di un pakus na Punda. Mi a puntr’é kiko é **tábata** deseá. El a contestá cu é **tábata** ke siña Papiamentu, pasobra é **tábata** sinti falta di Papiamentu den su negoshi. El a bini pa puntrá mi si mi **tábatin** tempu pa dun’é les. Tur siman lo mi dun’é dos ora di les. E **tábata** ke pa mi bai dun’é les den su oficina, unda e tin un mesa i varios stul. E tin tambe den su oficina un frishider cu tur sorto di bñida. Otro siman, lo mi dun’é su promé les.

Translation:

Two days ago I was having lunch. My mother came and told me that a gentleman was waiting for me in the sitting-room. When I had finished my lunch, I went to him. He was sitting in a rocking chair. He was reading a newspaper that had been lying on the table. I did not know him. He introduced himself as Mr. Delmonte, owner of a shop in Punda (name for Willemstad). I asked him what he wanted. He answered that he wanted to learn Papiamentu, because he lacked the necessary knowledge of Papiamentu in his business. He had come to ask me whether I had time to give him lessons. Every week I will give him lessons for two hours. He wanted me to go and give him lessons in his office where he has a table and several chairs. In his office he also has a refrigerator with all kinds of beverages. Next week I will give him his first lesson.

Pobresa no ta un bergüensa, ma esaki ta tur loke nos por bisa na su favor.
Poverty is no shame, but this is all we can say in its favor.

Vengansa ta dushi:

Hues: "Mi ke mi a mirá bo mas bes."

Culpabel: "Sí, Señor Hues, t'ami a siña Señor Hues su yiu muhé canta."

Hues: "Anto mi ta condená bo pa dies aña di trabou forsá."

vengansa	vengeance	dushi	sweet
hues	judge	culpabel	culprit, offender
mi ke cu	it seems to me	siña canta	to teach singing
anto	then	t'ami	it is I
condená	to condemn	trabou forsá	hard labour

Answer the following questions:

1. Kíko mi tábata haci dos día pasá?
2. Kén a bini cerca mi?
3. Kíko el a bin' bisá mi?
4. Unda e señor tábata wardá mi?
5. Den kíko é tábata sintá?
6. Kíko e tábata haci?
7. Cón ta nomber di e señor?
8. Kí trabou é tin?
9. Kíko é tabata deseá?
10. Pakíko é ke siña Papiamentu?
11. Cuántu ora di les é ta haña?
12. Unda mi ta dun' é les?
13. Kíko é tin na su oficina?
14. E tin algun bibida?
15. Kí día su les lo cuminsá?

Di nueve les - Ninth lesson

Past Tense

Continuation

Ta: This verb has only one form for the past tense:

Mi tábata ta malu	I was ill
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But instead of **tábata ta**, we say: **Mi tábata** malu.
For spoken language we hear: **Mi ta'ta** malu, or, **Mi ta'a** malu.

Mi tábata na cas	I was at home
E tábata mi amigu	He was my friend

Por: This verb has two forms for the past tense. (See third lesson).

Mi tábata por traha	I could work
Mi por a traha	I could work

Mi tábata por come	I could eat
Mi por a come	I could eat

Remember: I could not	Mi no tábata por (Mi n' ta'a por)
------------------------------	--

Ke: This verb has two forms for the past tense. See third lesson.

Mi tábata ke traha	I wanted to work
Mi kier a traha	I wanted to work

Mi tábata ke placa	I wanted money.
---------------------------	-----------------

Remember:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. E por ta malu | He may be ill |
| E por tábata malu | He may (might) have been ill |
| E por tin placa | He may have money |
| E por tábatin placa | He may (might) have had money |

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 2. | Mi ta kere cu sí
Mi ke cu sí | I believe so
I believe so |
| 3. | Mi no a come , | I have not eaten, or I did not eat
May be abbreviated to Mi n' come . |

This abbreviation is **only** possible with verbs which are conjugated with **ta**.

I could not come	Mi no tábata por bini
	Mi no por a bini
I did not like coffee	Mi no a (tábata) gusta koffi

Learn by heart:

sali	to go out	ya, caba	already
habri	to open	cansá	tired
habrí	open	cansa	to become tired
cera	to close	sinembargo	yet, still, nevertheless
mashá lihé	very quickly	perde rosea	to get out of breath
hala rosea	to breathe	ser (worde) yudá	to be helped
muri	to die	tur cos cu tin	everything that is
den mundu	in the world	di mira	to be seen
na trabou	at work	muchu	too much
for di (fo'i)	from . . . as far as	cana (camna)	to walk
te	till	core (curi)	to run
sonreí	to smile	combersá (cu)	to talk (with)
wak	to look at	e hendenan	the people
pasa (bai)	to pass (by)	yega tempran	to arrive early
bira ciegu	to go blind	descansá	} to rest
cerá	closed	sosegá	

New words:

Aínda no	Not yet
Bo a mira algun bes?	Have you ever seen?
Bo a yega di mira?	Have you ever seen?
Ta yega m'a yega	I have just arrived
Mi a caba di yega	I have just arrived

22. Translate into English:

Mi tábata malu. Mi amigu tábata malu. Señor Maduro tábata malu. Señora Gomez tábata malu. Tur hende tábata malu. Nos tábata na cas. Nos no tábata na cine ayeranochi. Nos no ta bai cine ora nos no ta bon. Un hende malu no ta sali na caya; é ta keda cas. Nos no ta keda cas semper. Nos mester traha tur día, dia domingu, dia luna, dia mars, dia rason, dia huebs, dia bierne, i dia sabra. Ayera tábata dia domingu. Tur hende tábata contentu. Mi mama tábata den cushina, mi ruman muhé tábata na Punda i ami tábata na trabou. M'a traha fo'i maínta och'or te atardi cinc'or.

Sinembargo mi tábata contentu, pasobra día duminu no tin muchu trabou. Nos ta camna, hari, bebe limonada, huma cigaría, combersá i nos ta wak e hendenan cu ta pasa 'riba caya, ma si nos tábata na cas, lo tábata mihó. (it would have been better).

23. Nos por a bai Cinelandia ayeranochi, ma nos no por a yega cas tempran. Nos tábata na Otrabanda i brug tábata habrí. Nos no por a pasa cu boto, pasobra nos tábata cu auto. Aínda automobilistanan ta spera un brug riba Sint Anna Baai. Tempü mi tábata hoben, mi tábata gusta traha. Mi por a traha henter día sin cansa. Awor mi ta cansa mashá lihé. Antes mi por a hunga futbol henter día, ma awor mi no por core mas. Mi ta perde rosea. Si nos no hala rosea nos ta muri. Si nos no come ni bebe tambe nos ta muri. Un día un dokter a bisa un pacient, “Si bo no stop di bebe rom, bo ta bira ciegu.” E pacient a respondé, “Dokter, ya mi a mira tur cos cu tin di mira den mundu.” E dokter ker a yud’é, ma é no tábata ke worde (ser) yudá.

Proverbio:

E ke bula cu ala di manteca

He is biting off more than he can chew
(translation)
He wants to fly with butter wings

Ora pushi no t’ei, raton ta tuma cas

When the cat’s away,
the mice will play
(translation)
When the cat is not there,
the mice will take the house

Answer the following questions:

1. Unda Señor(a) tábata ayeranochi dies’or?
2. Kíko señor tábata haci e ora ei?
3. Señor tábata conocí den política?
4. Pakíko Señor no a bini les ayeranochi?
5. Si un hende pidi Señor fi’é cien florin, kíko lo ta Señor su contesta?
6. Señor ta kere cu Señor lo bai trabou mañan?
7. Pakíko nos no ta traha día duminu?
8. Cón ta nomber di dianan di siman?
9. Nos ta bai trabou ora nos ta malu?
10. Cuántu bes pa siman Señor ta haci bishita?
11. Señor gusta sali anochi? Unda Señor ta bai?
12. Cuántu bes pa siman Señor ta bai cine?

Di dies les - Tenth lesson

Tin: This verb has only one past tense. **Mi tábata tin.** But instead of “**tábata tin**” we say, **Mi tábatin.** In spoken language we often say **Mi ta’atin.**

Mi tábatin cinco buki riba mi mesa.	I had five books on my table.
Ayeranochi mi tábatin dies florin den mi sacu, awor mi tin cinco.	Last night I had ten guilders in my pocket, now I have five.

Nos ningun no tábatin gana di bai cine.	None of us had a mind to go to the movies.
	None of us felt like going to the pictures.

Remember:	Mi tin di traha	I have to work
	Mi tin cu traha	
	Mi tábatin di traha	I had to work
	Mi tábatin cu traha	

Sabi: Mostly abbreviated to **sa**.
Although both forms of the past tense are possible with this verb, we mostly hear the form “**tábata**”.

Mi no tábata sa cu é tábata malu	I did not know that he was ill
Mi no a sa mi les	I did not know my lesson

Sa, not **sabi**, is used as an auxiliary, and has the meaning of “**to be able**.”

Mi sa landa	I can swim
Mi sa baila	I can dance
Mi sa huma	I can smoke. I am a smoker
Mi sa skirbi	I can write

In this case the past tense is only formed by “**tábata**”.

Mi **tábata sa** landa.

Mi **tábata sa** baila.

Sa not **sabi**, has the meaning of “**is used to**”.

E sa bini cerca mi	He occasionally comes to me
Mi sa bai cine	I occasionally go to the cinema

Remember: E ta sa cu t'ami

He will find out that it is I

Here **ta** is used because a verb, **haña**, is omitted

"Haña sa" means **"to find out"**.

Mester: This verb takes the past tense of the following verb.

Mi mester a bai cas

I had to go home

Mi mester a skirbi cinco carta

I had to write five letters

"I have to write five letters", may be written as:

Mi mester skirbi cinco carta.

Mi tin cu skirbi cinco carta.

Mi tin di skirbi cinco carta.

Remember: Every man must die Tur hende mester muri
(With stress on the last syllable of **mester**)

Learn by heart:

antes, promé	}	formerly	aunke, maske	although
ayá			keda traha	to stay and work
awor		now, at present	pa sa	in order to know
teatro		theatre	p'é sa	that he may know
preferencia		pit (in theatre)	gana	to earn
entrada		entrance (fee), admission ticket	mi tin gana	I have a mind (to feel like)
banda 'riba		name given to eastern part of Curaçao	takía	ticket window
banda 'bou		the western part	descansá	to rest
yega		to arrive	hadrei patras	back room
solamente		only	kouchi	cage, chicken run
awe		today	gai	cock, rooster
palco		box (in theatre)	palomba	pigeon
paga		to pay	scarsedad	dearth, shortage
na cunucu		in the country	asina nan ta bisa	so people say
mashá poco		very little	supersticioso	superstitious
yabi, na yabi		key, locked	haci inventario	to take (draw up), an inventory
casita		little house	enganchá	to couple
hadrei	}	front room	enganche	coupling
padilanti			cerca di	close by, near by
curá		yard (of a house)	tempu	time, weather,
galiña		hen		when
lenga, idioma		language	gasta	to spend
			para	to stop, to park

causa	to cause	grandi manera	(large) as
no asina	not as big		

24. Translate into English:

Den mi quartu mi tábatin hopi buki. Buki na hulandes, na spaño i na ingles. Na papiamentu mi tin solamente diesdos. Antes no tábatin hopi buki na papiamentu. Ayera mi tábatin gana di lesa un bon buki, ma den mi kashi no tábatin ningun. Ora nos tin gana di bai cine, nos ta bisti paña, nos ta dreña auto i nos ta bai Punda. Nos ta para nos auto banda di Roxy, Cinelandia o West End, i nos ta bai takía pa compra nos karchi. Si nos (ta) bai palco, anto nos ta paga un florin cincuenta, si nos (ta) bai sinta den preferencia, nos ta paga nobenta cen. Antes cine no tábata caru na Corsou. Un o dos bes pa siman nos por a compra un karchi pa dos hende. Tábatin hende cu tábata bai cine solamente e díanan ei. Nos tábata yama e entrada ei “enganche”. Enganche na ingles ta “coupling”. E hendenan ta ser “enganchá”.

25. Mi n’ tábata sa cu bo mama tábata malu. Mi n’ tábata sa tampoco cu bo no ta biba na Punda mas. Unda bo ta biba awor? Na cunucu? Hopi hende ta biba pafó(r) di stad. Bo tábata sa cu mi tambe ta biba pafor di stad? Sí, mi ta biba den un cas chikitu cerca Santa Rosa. Mi cas tin un sala dos kamber chikitu, un hadrei patras i un cushina. Patras di cas nos tin un curá grandi. Ei mi tin un kouchi cu diescincu galiña i un gai. Mi no tin palomba, pasobra palomba ta causa scarsedad den cas. *Asina muchanan di skool ta bisa. Aunke nos tur ta bisa cu nos no ta supersticioso, sinembargo mashá poco hende tin palomba na Corsou.

*A little bird told me so.

Un proverbio ta bisa:

Ei bou tin glas

There is more in it than meets the eye.
(Translation: There is glass under it).

Ayeranochi mi no a yega cas tempran, pasobra mi mester a traha te lat. Nos tur mester a keda traha, pasobra nos ta haci inventario na pakus. Nos ta haci inventario pa Shon Toni sa cuantu placa el a gana.

Learn by heart:

pas	peace	aritmética	arithmetic
basta	enough	gramática	grammar
tirador	marksman (shot)	taha, prohibí	to prohibit
aña pasá	last year	canta	to sing
tres aña pasá	three years ago	menos	less, fewer
retené	to retain	mi a cai malu	I fell ill
trabahoso	difficult	lástima	pity
difícil	difficult	scopét, skopét	gun
mas cu	more than	pasa	past

ristra	to examine, to search	siman pasá	last week
descansá	to rest	con tal cu	provided that
descanso	rest	propiedad	property
sosiegu	rest	mi ta sinti	
sino	but (when in contrast)	bo falta	I miss you
doño	owner	paga bo debe	pay your debts
algun bes	sometimes	maestra	lady teacher
calculá	to calculate	ke o no ke	willing or not
promé(r) ayá	formerly	Bo sa huma?	are you a smoker?
ta taha pa	smoking	Bo ta huma/	do you smoke?
huma	prohibited	bapor	steamer
		geografía	geography
		di dos te dies	from two to ten
		principio	the beginning
pinta	to draw	berdad	truth
mi a cai	I have fallen	dal un keiru	take a walk
salba	to save	falta di placa	want of money
bordo di	on board of	hamaca	hammock
otro aña	next year	maestro	teacher
ta bira tempu	it is about time	mi por a rei	I could have guessed
fin, final	end	paga impuesto	to pay taxes
suficiente	sufficient		

26. Translate into English:

No ta berde cu mi tábata malu. Mi tábatin hamber. Mi tábatin tambe hopi sed, ma mi no tábata ke bebe awa. Mi no ta gusta bebe awa. Mi gusta bebe te. Nos tábata gusta bebe koffi, ma awor nos no ta bebe koffi mas. Na Aruba mi tábata conocé hopi hende, ma mi no tábata sa tur nan nomber. Ta mashá difícil retené nomber di tur hende. Ayera mi no tábata sa mi les, pasobra mi no a siñ'é bon. Si mi siña mi les bon, anto semper lo mi sabié. Tur hende mester traha duru pa biba. Mi amigu a traha mashá duru, ma awor é no ta traha mas. E ta drumi, keiru i come. Su propiedadnan ta traha p'é. Nos mester a traha, aunke nos no tábatin gana di traha. E buki aki a costa cinco florin. Antes e tábata costa seis. E tábata bal mas cu awor. Señor B. su casá tábata hopi malu. Awor é no ta malu mas. E ta bon bon. Ruman muhé di Señor B. ta e maestra mas sabí di nos skol. E ta papia hopi lenga, ma é no ta papia papiamentu. Ta tempu pa é siña papiamentu tambe.

27. Tempu nos tábata chikitu nos no tábata gusta siña les. Awor nos ta sinti falta di loke nos no a siña na skol. Hopi hende no tábata gusta paga impuesto ma awor nos tur mester paga, ke o no ke. Tempu mi tábata chikitu mi no tábata gusta huma, ma awor mi ta huma mashá, mas cu un paki di cigaría pa día. Tin hende cu no ta huma cigaría, nan ta huma cigá o pipa. Si mi huma pipa mi ta cai malu, p'esei mi no ta hum'é. Tempu mi ruman a bira soldá é no tábata sa kiko tábata un scopét. Awor é ta un gran tirador. Señora tábata sa señora su les ayerá? Señora por bisa mi unda Señora su casá ta? Señora su yiu mayor ta na cas? Bo no mester gasta tur bo placa na principio di luna. Si bo gasta tur bo placa anto bo no por come te fin di luna. Si

bo no paga bo debe, anto bo no por fía mas. Tin hende cu gusta fía, ma nan no gusta paga. Ami no gusta fía, ma mi no gusta paga tampoco. Maske nos no ke muri, nos mester muri. Nos bida ta mashá corticu. Hopi hende cu nos a conocé dies aña pasá, ya no ta den mundu mas; nan a bai sosegá. Mi tambe gusta sosegá, no bou di tera, sino den un stul, un canapé(sofa), un stul di zoya, un hamaca, bordo di un bapor grandi etc.

28. Translate into Papiamentu:

When I was at school, I had to learn many things. I had to learn reading, writing, arithmetic, singing, grammar, drawing, geography, and many other things. My father knew many people in Curaçao and also many in Aruba. I did not know many in Aruba, but now I know many in Curaçao. Miss, did you know that it is not good to smoke too much? It is not good, that I know, but smoking is nice. Are you a smoker? I don't smoke, but I drink much. No alcohol, but water and lemonade. Are you a dancer? No, I never dance. I do like to see people dance. Formerly my brother did not like coffee, but now he drinks ten cups a day. Did you like tea formerly? No, I have never liked it. Yesterday we had to go home at nine o'clock, but we did not come home until ten o'clock. We had to remain working. Last year he wanted to go to New York, but he had no money. I wanted to go to China. I had money but I did not go. How much does a new car cost this year? How much did they cost last year? Much less, more than a thousand guilders less. Last year I did not have money to buy a new one. This year neither, nor shall I have it next year. It is a pity, is it not?

Maínta: (Translation follows):

Maínta ora paranan ta canta, nos ta habri wowo. Nos ta mira rondó di nos promé pensamentu ta: Kí día awe ta? Si ta dia duminu, anto nos ta contentu.

Nos ta lanta, nos ta cuminsá canta, nos ta bai den baño, nos ta limpia nos djentenan, nos ta baña i despues di bisti un pidjama limpi, nos ta bai banda di cushina pa mira si tin un koppi' koffi cayente. Principalmente nos mester di koffi si dia sabra anochi nos a drumi lat, despues di a tuma algun wiski soda, rom cola, cerbes of algun otro bibida.

Ma si nos habri wowo i e día nobo ta un día luna, anto mi no tin mester di skirbi mas, pasobra ya tur hende sabi mi pensamentu.

Morning: (Translation):

In the morning when the birds are singing, we open our eyes. We look around and our first thought is: What day is it today? If it is a Sunday, then we are glad.

We get up, we begin to sing, we go to the bathroom, we brush our teeth, we take a bath, and after putting on clean pyjamas we go near the kitchen to see if there is a cup of hot coffee. Especially we need coffee if we went to bed late on Saturday night, after having taken some whisky sodas, rum cokes, beer or some other drinks.

However, if we open our eyes and the new day is a Monday, then I need not write further, because everybody knows my thoughts already.

Un chiste (a joke, a jest)

Mama: “Jan, tábatin tres snechi ’bolo den kashi i awor tin dos so, Cón por ta?”

Jan: “Mama, e kashi tábata asina scur cu mi no a mira e otro dosnan.

Mother: “John, there were three slices of cake in the cupboard, and now there are only two. How can that be?”

John: “Mother, the cupboard was so dark that I did not see the other two”.

Proverbio:

Mas bal un para den man cu dies den laira.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Translation: (More worth one bird in hand than ten in sky).

Answer the following questions:

1. Mas o menos cuantu buki Señor tin na cas?
2. Na ki idioma nan ta?
3. Señor tin buki na papiamentu?
4. Kíko nos ta haci ora nos ta bai cine?
5. Cón Señor ta bai, cu auto, cu bicicleta o na pía?
6. Kíko ta nifica “enganche?”
7. Unda Señor ta biba, na stad o na cunucu?
8. Pakíko hopi hende no ta gusta cria palomba? (to hold doves).
9. Señor conocé algun hende supersticioso?
10. Kíko ta nifica: Ei bou tin glas?
11. Pakíko doño di pakus ta haci inventario?
12. Señor mester traha duru pa biba?
13. Señor ta gusta paga impuesto? (income tax)
14. Señor gusta paga debe?
15. Pakíko no ta bon di fía?
16. Señor tin gana di haci un biaha?
17. Cuántu placa nos mester pa un biaha pa Europa?
18. Señor gusta huma?
19. Huma ta bon pa salú?
20. Señor gusta baila? Kí día Señor a balia último bes?

Di diesun les - Eleventh lesson

Modo imperativo i Subjunctive Mood.

Imperative Mood and Modo Subhuntuivo.

As in English there is only one form for **the imperative mood**.

Bai drumi	Go to bed (to sleep)
Muchanan, bini	Come, boys
Bin' come	Come and eat
Trese boso bukinan	Bring your books
Bini mañan, señora	Come to-morrow, madam
Invit'é pa awenoch och'or	Invite him for eight o'clock tonight
Laga nos bebe na su salú	Let us drink to his health
Duná ('na) mi un florin	Give me a guilder

Note: 1. The verb **bini** loses the ending **i** before another verb, e.g.:

Bin' mira	Come and see
Bin' come	Come and eat

2. Usually **bai** changes into **ban** in the first person plural:

Ban mira	Let us go and look
(but we may say)	Laga nos ban mira or Laga nos bai mira

Ban may only be used, also in the **indicative mood**, when the first person singular is concerned:

Bo ta bai cine awenochi?	Are you going to the movies to-night?
Bo ta ban cine awenochi?	Are you going (with me or with us) to the movies to-night?

3. The imperative mood of **Ta** is **Sea**.

Sea un bon mucha	Be a good child
Sea asina bon di duná mi	Be so good (kind) and give me

Note: Laga nos ta na cas seis or' Let us be home at six o'clock

4. The imperative mood is not used with the following verbs:
tin, por, mester, ke, costa, bal, yama, parce, etc.

Remember:	Tene pasenshi	Be patient
	Tene curashi	Have courage
	Tene duele	Have pity
	Ta duele	It is a pity

Laga nos tene pasenchi cu nan Let us be patient with them

Laga e bentana habrí Leave the window open

Laga e porta cerá Leave the door closed

No bai drumi Don't go to bed

No bini cas Don't come home

Laga nos no bai come Let us not go to eat

No tene duele di djé Don't have pity with him (her)

Translate into Papiamentu: (Translation follows)

Go home. Come at three o'clock. Don't write the letter. Eat your bread. Come to me at eight o'clock tonight. Don't come at eleven o'clock. Let us buy these books. Let us go to call on him tonight to ask him when he will come tomorrow. John, don't eat these apples, they are not yours but your little sister Anne's. Don't drink so much coffee; coffee is not good for your health. Close all the doors and open all the windows. Let us have patience, without patience one cannot live in Curaçao. Be patient, my child. Endure the insults of your fellow-men and you will get on in the world. Patience overcomes all things. Always get up in time, dress yourself, take your breakfast and take care you are in the office in time. Always salute politely even if you often get no answer. Accept comments and remarks with a smile on your lips and imprint them well on your memory. Take care that later on your parents recall with pleasure the time you spent under their protection.

Translation:

Bai cas. Bini tres or'. No skirbi e carta. Come bo pan. Bini cerca mi awenochi och'or'. No bini diesun or'. Laga nos cumpra e bukinan aki. Laga nos bai cerca djé awenochi pa puntr'é ki ora é ta bini mañan. Jan, no come e apelnan aki; nan no ta pa bo, ma pa bo ruman Ana. No bebe asina tantu koffi, koffi no ta bon pa (bo) salú. Cera tur porta i habri tur bentana. Laga nos tene pasenchi; sin pasenshi nos no por biba na Corsou. Pasenshi mi yiu. Soportá ofensanan di bo próhimo(nan) i lo bo bai dilanti den mundu. Pasenshi ta gana gloria. Lanta semper na tempu; bisti paña, desayuna i percurá pa bo ta na tempu na oficina. Cumindá semper cu cortesía, maske hopi bes

bo no ricibí (haña) contesta. Ricibí tur observacion cu un sonrisa na bo boca i imprimí nan bon den bo memoria. Percurá pa bo mayornan recordá despues cu satisfaccion e tempu cu bo a pasa bou di nan cuido (proteccion).

Modo Subhuntivo

Subjunctive Mood

The **indicative mood** (modo indicativo) is that form of the verb which makes a statement, indicates, declares, or simply asks a question to obtain an answer.

The **subjunctive mood**, is used when noting a form of the verb expressive of contingency, condition, or hypothesis.

This mood is used in Papiamentu in principal as well as in subordinate clauses after a number of verbs and after many expressions.

It occurs only in the present tense and consists in omitting the auxiliary **ta** when the verbs are used in the subjunctive mood: e.g.:

1. Principal clauses:

Biba La Reina!	Long live the queen! (a wish)
Talbes é haña su castigu!	Perhaps he gets his punishment (a doubt)
Dios laga ta 'sina!	May it be true! (wish)
Mara (ohalá) e yega na tempu!	May he come in time!
(Mara and ohalá are both interjections).	

2. Subordinate clauses:

After the following conjunctions but only when expressing a certain doubt:

si é bini		if he (she) should come
pa é bini		that he should come
a menos cu é bini		unless he should come
basta (cu) e bini	}	provided that he should come
contal (cu) é bini		
en caso cu é bini		in case he should come
promé(r) cu é bini	}	before he comes
antes cu é bini		without his coming
sin cu é bini		
ora (cu) é bini	}	when he comes
día (cu) é bini		
tempu (cu) é bini		

maske (cu) é bini	
aunke (cu) é bini	although he should come
despues cu é bini	after his coming
tan pronto (cu) é bini	
asina (cu) é bini	as soon as he comes
te na ora (cu) é bini	even if he should come

3. After the following expressions no **ta** is used

Por ta (cu) nos bini awenochi.	May be we shall come to-night.
No ta sigur (cu) nos bini awenochi.	It is not certain that we come to-night.
Ta suficiente (cu) bo skirbi bo nomber.	It is sufficient if you write your name.
Ta inútil (cu) bo pidí mi placa.	It is useless if you should ask me for money.

4. Some verbs after which **ta** is omitted.

deseá	to wish	suplicá	to request
ke	to want	encargá	to charge with
pidi	to ask	nenga	to refuse
roga	to beseech	exigí	to demand
obligá	to oblige, to compel	impidí	to prevent
permití	to permit	consehá	to advise

Mi ta deseá, **pa bo bini** cerca mi awenochi.
 Mi ke **pa bo bini** cerca mi awenochi.
 Mi ta pidí **bo pabo trese** mi bukinan.

Note: After these verbs the infinitive with accusative construction is also possible, e.g.:

- | | | |
|----|--|------------------------------------|
| a. | Mi ta deseá bo bini cerca mi awenochi. | I wish you to come to me to-night. |
| | Mi ke bo bini cerca mi awenochi. | I want you to come to me to-night. |
| | Mi ta pidí bo trese mi bukinan. | I ask you to bring my books. |
| b. | Mi a tendé bo papia | I heard you speak |
| | Mi a mirá bo drenta | I saw you come in |

Learn by heart:

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---|
| 1. | Habri bo buki pa bo lesa. | Open your book in order to read
(so you can read). |
|----|---------------------------|---|

Habri porta **pa mi** drenta.
Cumpra pan **pa mi** come.

Open the door so I can get in.
Buy bread so I can eat.

2. E ta sinta lesa

He is reading
(transl.: He sits and reads)
It has fallen to pieces
It flew away
Come in and sit down

El a cai kibra
El a bula bai
Drenta sinta

3. Unda mi pon'é?
Unda mi bai?
Kiko mi haci?

Where shall I put it?
Where shall I go to?
What shall I do?

Translate into Papiamentu: (Translation follows)

Maybe I'll be home to-night at eight (o'clock), but it is not sure. It is not certain that we'll come to-night, we have too much to do. It is good you know that we cannot pay more than three hundred guilders. If it is necessary to sell all our furniture to go and live in that little house, then we shall also do so. We would rather live in a little house of our own than in a big house of (somebody else's) some one else's. It is time to go to bed. We always go to bed at ten o'clock. It is not sufficient that you copy your work, you ought to do it neatly too. It is unnecessary that he should always ask us for money. We have not even enough for ourselves let alone for somebody else. It is very bad to sleep outdoors every night. It is worthwhile to read that book. We all wish you to come to us tonight. We also wish you to bring your wife and children along with you. When you come, bring cigarettes (with you) for me, bring my books (with you) too. When we die we hope to go to heaven.

Translate back into English:

Por ta, awenochi och'or' mi ta na cas, ma no ta sigur. No ta sigur, (cu) nos bini awenochi; nos tin mashá cos di haci. Ta bon, cu bo sa, cu nos no por paga mas cu tres cien florín. Si ta necesario (pa) nos bende tur nos meubelman pa nos bai biba den e casita ei, anto nos lo haci esei tambe. Nos ta preferá di biba den un casita di nos mes cu den un cas grandi di otro hende. Ta ora di bai drumi. Semper nos ta bai drumi dies or'. No ta suficiente cu bo skirbi bo les di nobo, bo mester hacié bunita tambe. Ta inútil pa é pidi nos placa semper bai (cada bes). Nos no tin ni basta pa nos mes corda pa otro hende. Ta mashá malu drumi pafor tur anochi. Bal la pena lesa e buki ei. Nos tur ta deseá (pa) bo bini cerca nos awenochi. Nos ta deseá tambe pa bo trese bo señora i bo yiunan. Ora bo ta bini trese cigaría pa mi, trese mi bukinan tambe. Día nos muri nos ta spera di bai cielu.

Learn by heart:

un cachu di
bacoba

a bunch of
bananas

tur maínta
trankilidad

every morning
tranquility, repose

banana	banana (to be fried)	cabai	horse
batata	potato	cuminda	food
un liber	a pound (weight)	cumindá	to greet
un cana	a quart (measure)	cabei	hair
pisca	fish	manera	manner, way
frescu	fresh	trabahoso,	difficult
mama di cas	mother of a family	difícil	
ranca	to pull out	scapa, salba	to save
carni' porco	pork	fin di luna	end of the month
carni 'Baca	beef	bal la pena	it is worth while
carni 'carné	mutton	ciboyo	onion
promé cu mi bai	before I go	na marshe	at the market
bendedor	seller, vendor	mas barata	
unidad	monetary unit	aínda	still cheaper
		cua cu ta	no matter which
		apelsina,	
		apusina	orange
un pida	a piece	bonchi ertu	pea
un henter	a whole (one)	siguiente día	the next day
tomati	tomato	su manisé	the next day
		sueldu	wages

Na Marshe:

Promé nos bai marshe, ta bon pa nos conocé e manera cu e bendedornan ta conta placa.

Hopi bes ta trabahoso pa sa, cuantu nos mester paga.

Unidad monetaria na marshe ta: un ría (15 cents) (1 dollar = f. 1.90).

Nos ta cuminsá conta cu un cen.

un cen	1/100 of a guilder	cuater riá	60 cents
un placa	2 1/2 cents	cincu riá	75 cents
dòs placa	} 5 cents	seiseriá	90 cents
un sepelin		un florin	a guilder
un riá	15 cents	mei fuerte	twenty five cents
siete placa	17 1/2 cents	un fuerte	two and a half guilders
ocho placa	20 cents		
nuebe placa	22 1/2 cents	un guiotin	50 cents
dies placa	25 cents	tres guiotin	one guilder and a half
diesun placa	27 1/2 cents		
dò riá	30 cents	un dipchi	10 cents
dò riá un placa	32 1/2 cents	(depchi)	
tre riá	45 cents		

Na lugar di un florin nos ta bisa tambe un heldu (pronounce "haildoo"). Binticincu apusina costa tres guiotin cu dies placa. Tres banana pa dò riá. Un cachu di bacoba, chikitu pa mei fuerte. Un cachu grandi pa un fuerte. Batata dò riá pa liber. Ciboyo

Answer the following questions:

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Di diesdos les - Twelfth lesson

Number substantivo (substantive)

Like in English we have in Papiamentu the same article for the masculine and feminine nouns and in most cases the adjective remains unchanged.

There are only few words with a separate masculine and feminine form.
Most of them are:

Un homber i un muhé(r)	A man and a woman
Un tata i un mama	A father and a mother
Un tawela i un wela	A grandmother and a grandfather
Un swa i un cuña	A brother and a sister-in-law
Un tío i un tía	An uncle and an aunt
Un primu i un prima	A cousin (m. and f.)
Un sobrinu i un sobrina	A nephew and a niece
Un amigu i un amiga	A friend and a lady-friend
Un rey i un reina (rei)	A king and a queen
Un conde i un condesa	A count and a countess
Un bailarin i un bailarina	A dancer and a ballerina
Un actor i un actris	An actor and an actress
Un señor i un señora	A gentleman and a lady
Un maestro i un maestra	A teacher and a lady-teacher
Un autor i un autora	A author and an authores
Un esposo i un esposa	A husband and a wife
Un novio i un novia	A fiancé and a fiancée
Un suegro i un suegra	A father- and a mother-in-law
Un viudo i un viuda	A widower and a widow
un gai i un galiña	A cock and a hen
Un toro i un baca	A bull and a cow
Un chubatu i un cabritu	A he-goat and a goat

Moreover the gender is expressed by adding one or other word such as: **homber, muhé, machu, yewa, tefi, chubatu**, etc.

Un ruman homber i un ruman muhé	A brother and a sister
Un cabai machu i un yewa	A stallion and a mare
Un cachó machu i un tefi	A male dog and a bitch

Some nouns are derived from Spanish together with the article, e.g.:

La Birgen

The Holy Virgin

Den tur misa tin un imagen di La Birgen.

In all catholic churches there is an image of The Holy Virgin.

Laman

the sea

Un laman bunita

A beautiful sea

Mi tin gana di baña na laman

I feel like going for a swim (in the sea)

To swim is **landa**, but here we use **baña** (to bathe)

La muerte

death

Si la muerte tin idea di bishitá bo, lo é (l'é) no pasa bo porta bai.

If the old gentleman with the scythe has the idea to pay you a visit he will not pass by your door.

The plural of nouns:

The plural of nouns is formed in Papiamentu by the addition of the ending **nan**.

However the ending **nan** is only used when it is by all means necessary to denote the plural meaning of a certain word.

(See 1st. lesson).

We say:

Mi tin dies buki

Mi tin hopi buki

Mi buki.

Mi bukinan

E buki.

E bukinan

However, **nan** is continually used after the article **e** and after the **possessive pronouns** provided preceded or followed by a numeral.

E dies bukinan costa dies florin.

Cu su cinco casnan é ta gana mil florin pa luna.

Tur su cinco bukinan ta riba mesa.

Also the adjective belonging to a noun, may take the plural form, except when it precedes the noun, e.g.

Unda mi **bukinan** blou ta?

Unda mi buki **blounan** ta?

E **casnan** bunita.

E cas **bunitanan**.

Also the other parts of speech may take the plural form.

Unda bosonan ta bai? (pers. pr.)	Where are you (pl) going?
E dosnan riba mesa (numeral)	The two on the table
Pone e buki akinan (adverb)	Put the book here somewhere

Esnan di mi (dem. pr.)	}	Those of mine
E di mi nan		
Esunnan di mi		

Remember: e.g.: speaking of books.

Where is mine?	Unda di mi ta?
	Unda e di mi ta?
	Unda esun di mi ta?

Where are mine?	Unda di mi nan ta?
	Unda esnan di mi ta?
	Unda esunnan di mi ta?

The same construction we have with the other pers. pronouns, e.g.:

Singular:

Unda di mi, di bo, di djé, di nos, di boso, di nan, di señor, di señornan, ta?
 Unda e di mi, e di bo, etc. ta?
 Unda esun di mi, esun di bo, etc. ta?

Plural:

Unda di mi nan, di bo nan etc. ta?
 Unda e di mi nan, e di bo nan, etc. ta?
 Unda esunnan di mi, esunnan di bo, etc. ta?

New words:

trese	to bring	dies biaha	ten times
hiba	to take (away)	dies bes	
inglesnan	the English	vota	to vote
(a)mericanunan	the Americans	elector	voter, elector
		tur sorto di cos	all kinds of things
spañónan	the Spanish	naturalmente	naturally
hulandesnan	the Dutch	huntu	together
curaçoleño,	inhabitant of	bai tera	to go ashore
yiú di Corsou	Curaçao	buta pía na	to set foot on
arubianu	inhabitant of	tera	land, shore
	Aruba	siguramente	certainly
último	last, latest	garoshi	cart
bati klok	to toll a bell	diario	diary, log, daily paper

nèchi bistí	neatly dressed	habitá	inhabited
mitar na soño	half asleep	gigante	giant
acercá	to approach	core bai	to run away
mi ta duda	I doubt	plekki	spot
malu na cama	sick (ill) in bed	fácil, lihé(r)	easy
aki dilanti	before this	trabahoso,	
tira afó	to throw away	dificil	difficult
mayor parti di	most of	mencioná	to mention
cumpli	to fulfill	excepto	except
deber	duty	ademas di	besides
ciudadanu	citizen	mand'é bai	send him away
na mi cas	in my house,	zeta	oil
	at home	manteca	butter
kashi	cupboard,	at'é ta bini	there he (she)
	wardrobe		comes
koppi	cup	Ata, señor	Here you are, Sir
skotter	saucer	mi tin mester di	I need
tayó	plate	cuadro	picture, painting
borchi	blackboard	tur mi curpa	my whole body
cuchara	spoon	europianu,	
cuchú	knife	uropeo	European
forki	fork	antiguo, di	ancient, of older
generalmente	generally	promé ayá	times
casi semper	mostly	anticuado	antiquated
mashá grandi	very large (big, tall)	tres'é aki	bring him (it) here
camisa	shirt	na credit	on credit
carson	pants	kimá	burnt
carsonsiyo	shorts	kima	to burn
e mes bukinan	the same books	camna (cana)	
na fin, na final	at the end	pornada	to idle about
sosodé, pasa	to happen	ruso	Russian
caretía	(wheel) barrow	cuminda	food
combencé	to convince	na blar	full of blisters
(por) si acaso	in case	Mi n' tin	I have done with
lo mi ke sa	I wonder	cuenta cu bo	you. I have nothing
habitante	inhabitant		to do with you
isla hermana	sister island	keiru	to walk
medianu	average		

29. Read and translate:

Riba caya mi ta mira hopi cos. Mi ta mira hende, auto, bicicleta, pakus, tienda, caretía, garoshi i hopi cos mas. Mi ta mira tambe hopi hende na trabou, muchanan cu ta bai skol, hendenan cu ta cana keiru, hombernan cu ta cana pornada. Enfin, tur sorto di cos.

30. At home I have all kinds of things. I have books, exercise-books, cupboards, tables, chairs, portraits, pictures, cups, saucers, plates, knives, spoons, forks and

many other things. When I am in the street, I look at the people: I look at the cars, at the bicycles. I enter a shop and I buy some things.

I can buy: shoes, stockings, handkerchiefs, trousers, shirts, hats, etc. I have to pay much money. When I have no money, I buy on credit and I pay. . . . never.

31. Na mi cas mi tin hopi buki na hulandes. Mi tin tambe varios na papiamentu i na ingles. Nos no tin buki na chines na nos cas, pasobra nos no sa lesa chines. Chinesnan so ta lesa buki na chines. Si mi tin buki cu mi no por lesa, mi ta bende nan.

32. Most of my books are in Dutch, but I have also Spanish, English and Papiamentu ones. Those in Papiamentu are not so difficult as the Dutch ones and the latter not so difficult as the Spanish ones. Russian books we have not got. Only the Russians read Russian books. These are extremely difficult. Can you read them? Neither can I.

33. Si mi tin dies florin lo mi cumpra hopi cos. Lo mi cumpra hopi potlood, pen, papel i tambe lo mi cumpra algun par di mea. Cu cien florin lo mi cumpra dos flus blancu, un par di sapatu i un dashi. Cuántu camisa nos por cumpra cu binti florin? Cuántu bes nos por come cu cinco florin? Si nos come na Punda nos mester paga hopi placa, mas cu cinco florin. Cu e cinco florin nos mama por cumpra hopi cuminda. E por cumpra pan, keshi, wors, ham, sucu i tambe carni, spekki, etc.

34. The hats, shirts and dresses I have bought are not as the ones my friends have bought. At the end of the month we can buy a great many things. We can buy: the new and old books in Mr. B's shop, the large and small exercise-books in Mrs. C's shop, the blue and yellow dresses in the Herenstraat, the brown and black shoes etc. Of these shoes the black ones are for me and the brown ones are for my brother; of the dresses the blue one is for my sister and the yellow one is for my girl-friend.

35. Cón ta bai (Cun bai) bo yiunan? Nan ta na cas? Nan ta bon, danki. Mi yiunan ta semper na cas. Di bo nan tambe? Sí, casi semper, ma ayera nan no tábata na cas. Mi ruman muhernan a bin' busca nan pa bai baña na Piscadera. Nan a landa henter día, for di maínta te anochi. Nan cara tábata kimá, nan brasa tábata còrá còrá. Awe tur nan curpa ta na blar.

Ata

Ata bo buki

At'é ayá

Atá mi (akí)

Ata nan ta bini

Here you are

Here is your book

There it (he, she) is

Here I am

There they come

36. Ata bo bukinan. Mi no ke nan. Mi ke esakinan. E otronan ta pa bo. Trese e otronan pa mi mañan. Cuánan bo ke? E nobonan of e bieunan? Trese e blounan pa mi. Mi no tin e blounan; mi tin e corránan. E spañónan of e inglesnan? Mi no tin ni e spañónan ni e inglesnan; mi tin e hulandesnan.

37. My children go to the Isla school. Where are yours at school? Mine go to school in town. So do my friend's. My sister's don't go to school anymore. Neither do my brother's. Why don't they go to school anymore? I don't know. I believe they are too old. Did they learn well? Indeed, quite well. They can read, write, count from one to a thousand and they know they are living in Curaçao. We all have many books. Mine are not as fine as yours. Yours are as fine as hers. Hers are finer than her brother's. My father's books are the finest of all.

38. Mi ta kere cu mi ta un dje (di e) proménan cu ta bai misa dia duminu. Pakíko Shon? Pasobra mi ta biba banda di misa. Asina (as soon as) promé klok bati, mi ta lanta, mi ta bisti paña i mi ta bai sinta den misa pa mira e hendenan drenta. Algun di nan ta nèchi bisti, otronan no. Algun ta mitar na soño. Ultimonan lo ta di promé, ma no semper. Lugá(r)nan mas bunita na Corsou ta San Pedro, Boca Tabla, Kenepa i Playa Grandi. Mi no sa cuanan bo (ta) gusta mas. Tin otro lugarnan cu bo gusta mas? No, mi gusta esakinan mes.

39. Día 17 di maart, día di eleccion, tur hende mester a bai vota. Hendenan ricu, ma pobernan tambe. E nan cu a keda cas no a cumpli cu nan deber di ciudadanu. Esei ta loke bo ruman homber ta bisa. Tur hende no ta pensa mescos.

40. One of the first Europeans, who came here in 1499, was Alonso de Ojeda. He was also one of the Spaniards who wrote in his diary when he arrived here: "This island is inhabited by giants. Ojeda and his men took to their heels, when some of these giants approached."

I am curious to know if the ancient inhabitants of our island were bigger (taller) than the average European.

41. In one of the previous exercises we spoke of the finest spots of our island, but would it be easy to mention all the fine spots in Holland? I doubt if anybody knows them all. Everybody had to vote on the 17th of March, except those who lay sick in bed. Here are your new exercise-books. Give me the old ones too. Which old ones? The ones from yesterday. They are too old. Throw them away.

Anochi:

ora (día) mi		sonreí	to smile
bai	when I go	un abraso,	
caba	to end, to finish	brasa	an embrace
drenta	to enter	un gritu	a shout
subi bicicleta	to mount a bicycle	felicidad	happiness
na pía	on foot	tuma un baño	to take a bath
yega	to arrive	kita stof	to take the dust away
mes momento	at the same moment	mi a topa cuné	I met him (her, it)
lubidá	to forget	baha nos cabes	to bow our heads
cambia	to change	nos tata den	our father in
pensamentu	thought	cielu	heaven
corda, pensa	to think	tata di famía	father of a family

camin(d)a	where, road, place	pa bienestar	for the well being
camina é ta	where it is	desapercibida-	
stimá	beloved	mente (sin sa)	unnoticed
warda, spera	to wait (for)	te cu	till
brasanan habrí	open arms	el a caba di	he has just taken
sinsabornan	troubles, griefs	yama ayo	leave
topa, contra	to meet	pan di cada día	daily bread
día di trabou	work-day	gradicí	to thank
cusinchi	pillow	último	last (latest)
pasa na	to pass on to	pasa	to go by (to pass)
mas cerca		no solamente	not only
nos ta	the closer we are	ricibí	to receive,
mas tantu nos	the more		to go to com-
ta sinti gana di	we feel like		munion
yega mas lihé	to arrive quicker	laba	to wash
un sonrisa	a smile		

Nos por bisa cu nos anochi ta cuminsá ora nos trabou a caba i nos ta drenta auto, subi bicicleta o camna na pía pa nos yega cas tempran. Mes momentu nos ta lubidá nos trabou di henter día, nos ta cambia nos pensamentu i nos ta cuminsá corda cas, camina e hendenan di más stimá, nos mama, nos señora i nos yiunan ta warda nos cu brasanan habrí. Mas cerca nos ta, mas tantu gana nos tin di yega mas lihé. Un sonrisa i un abraso di nos señora o gritu di e yiu di mas chikitu ta e felicidad cu solamente un bon tata di famía conocé. Despues nos ta kita paña di trabou i nos ta tuma un bañu cu no solamente ta kita e stof riba nos curpa, ma cu ta laba tambe tur e sinsabornan cu nos a topa riba e día di trabou, cu a caba di yama ayó. Un momento despues nos ta sinta na mesa pa come e pan di cada día, den reunion di nos señora i nos yiunan. Ma promé, nos ta baha nos cabes pa gradicí nos tata den cielu no solamente pa e cuminda nos dilanti, ma tambe pa e felicidad di ta un tata di famía, cu ta biba pa bienestar di su señora i su yiunan. Asina e último oranan di día ta pasa te cu nos pone nos cabes riba cusinchi pa pasa desapercibidamente (sin sa) na un otro día.

Some proverbs and expressions:

Carné ta camna cabes abou, ma é sa cuant'or tin.

He is as innocent as the babe unborn.

(Transl.)

The sheep walks with its head down, but it knows what time it is.

Pipita di konkomber na boca di mucha, ta hende grandi a but'é.

The young cock cackles as the old cock crows.

(Transl.)

Cucumber pips at a child's mouth must have been put there by grown-ups.

New words:

frutería	fruit-shop	panadería	bakery
botica	drugstore	sastrería	tailor's shop
carnicería	butcher's shop	carpintería	carpenter's shop
sapatería	shoe-shop	un flus	a suit
mencioná	to mention	camisa	shirt
bisti	to put on	paga	to pay
mester di	to need		

Ceru chikitu mester baha pa ceru grandi. Small hills must bow for big mountains.

Meaning: We owe respect to our superiors.

Su wowonan ta corta candela.

His eyes shoot fire.

Meaning: He is very angry.

E ta drumi pechu ariba.

He lies on his back.

E ta drumi barica 'bou.

He lies on his stomach.

Pa dal cachó no sa falta palu.

It is easy to find a stick to beat a dog with.

No tin huma sin candela.

No smoke without fire.

Bon día

Good morning

Bon tardi

Good afternoon

Bon nochi

Good evening (night)

Answer the following questions:

1. Mencioná algun cos cu nos ta mira ora nos ta riba caya.
2. Unda señor su yiunan ta bai skol?
3. Kíko un hende mester bisti promé cu é sali na caya?
4. Unda nos ta cumpra tur loke nos mester?
5. Kíko señor ta haci cu bukinan cu señor no por lesa?
6. Na kí lenga señor su bukinan ta?
7. Si nos cumpra un flus, seis camisa i dos par di sapatu, cuántu nos mester paga?
8. Si un señora bai marshe cu cinco florin, kíko é por cumpra?
9. Unda nos ta cumpra pan, carni, remedi, fruta?
10. Kénan ta biba na Hulanda, Francia, Inglatera, Merca, Spaña, Venezuela, Colombia, etc.
11. Cuá ta e lugarnan mas bunita di Corsou?
12. Señor conocé algun bahía (bay) di Corsou?
13. Kén tábata e promé europeo cu a bini Corsou?
14. Di kí nacionalidad é tábata (ta)?
15. Kí fecha mas o menos el a bini Corsou?
16. Cuá lugarnan Meneer conocé na Aruba?
Kí compañía ta traha ayá?

17. Con ta nomber di capital di Aruba?
18. Cuántu isla hulandes tin den Caribe?
19. Cuántu un biaha di Aruba pa Corsou ta costa cu avion?
20. Cuá proverbio i expresionnan nos a siña caba? Mencioná algun.

Di diestres les - The thirteenth lesson

Ehempel di conhugacion

Modo infinitivo

cumpra come

Infinitive mood

pidí

Participio presente

cumprando comiendo

Present participle

pidiendo

Participio pasa

which is only used **adjectively** and in the **passive voice**.

Past participle

cumprá comé or comí pidi

Modo indicativo

Present tense

Presente

Mi ta come

Preterite

Preterito definí

Mi a come

Progressive past tense

Pretérito imperfecto

Mi tábata come

present future

Futuro

Lo mi come

Modo condicional

Conditional mood

Perfect future

Past future

Pluperfect future

Lo mi a come

Subjunctive mood

maske mi come

é ke pa mi come

Modo Imperativo

Imperative mood

Come

The different tenses in English and their translation in Papiamentu.

Present tense	I eat	Mi ta come
Present perfect	I have eaten	Mi a come
Preterite	I ate	Mi a come
Past perfect	I had eaten	Mi a come
Present future	I shall eat	Lo mi come
Perfect future	I shall have eaten	Lo mi a come
Past future	I should eat	Lo mi a come
Pluperfect future	I should have eaten	Lo mi a come

Examples:

I eat at five o'clock	Mi ta come cinc'or
I ate at five o'clock	Mi a come cinc'or
At five o'clock I was eating	Cinc'or mi tábata come
I shall eat at five o'clock	Lo mi come cinc'or
I should eat at five o'clock	Lo mi a come cinc'or
I have eaten	Mi a come
I had eaten	Mi a come

An intention or arrangement.

A sentence like: "I was to eat at five o'clock" is translated by: "Mi tábata pa come cinc'or."

The past participle is only used **adjectively** and in the **Passive Voice**. (lesson 17).

Examples:

Pisca hasá	Fried fish
Pan cortá	Cut bread
Placa hortá	Stolen money
Lip pintá	Painted lips
Brasa kibrá	Broken arm
Nacé na Corsou	Born in Curaçao
Construí di beton	Constructed of concrete
Autornan conocí	Well-known authors
Skirbí cu pen	Written with a pen

Verbs ending in a consonant (mostly Dutch) form their past participles by means of the prefix **ge** (pronounce **hay**), e.g.:

gedal	or	(golpiá)	beaten	(dal = to beat)
geskòp	,,	(patíá)	kicked	
gerèk	,,	(stirá)	stretched	
gekap	,,	(cortá)	chopped	
gebùk	,,	(gachá)	ducked, bent	
geferf	,,	(pintá)	painted	
gemòrs	,,	(sushá)	spoiled	
gebor	,,	(borá)	drilled	

Instead of **ge**, people also say: **di dal, di skòp, di rek, di kap**, etc.

Learn by heart:

soltero	bachelor	hala rosea	to breath
casá	married	canta	to sing
fiesta (año) di	the queen's	baila	to dance
la reina	birthday	hinca rudía	to kneel
celebrá	to celebrate	gosa	to enjoy oneself
celebracion	celebration	goso	joy
yegada	arrival	invitá	to invite
desayuná	to breakfast	invitacion	invitation
cansá	fatigued, tired	como	seeing that, as
trobe (atrobe)	anew, again	mas o menos	about
parti	part	bolbe	to return
cabes	head	molestiá	to trouble, to
cabei	hair		hinder, to annoy
wowo	eye	marcha	to march
orea	ear	cena	to sup, to take
nanishi	nose		supper
frenta	forehead	pechu	chest, breast
boca	mouth	brasa	arm
garganta	throat	dede	finger
lomba	back	pía	foot, leg
skouder	shoulder	uña	nail (of the hand
rudía	knee		or foot)
curason	heart	dede chikitu	little finger
cielu di boca	palate	hilchi	heel
campana	uvula	planta di man	palm of the hand
barica	belly, stomach	desesperá	to despair,
shirishiri, tripa	intestines		hopeless
te	till, as far as	stoma	stomach
te un or'	till (only at) one	pulmon	lung
	o'clock	sanguer	blood
rosea	breath	fula	to feel
		sonreí	to smile

42. Translate:

Mi ta bai cas och'or. Mi a bini aki siet'or. Mi amigunan ta bini cerca mi awenochi. Nan lo keda te dia luna. Awenochi nan lo come, bebe, balia, canta, hari etc. Ayera mi a mira mi ruman homber. Lo el a bini, si su casá no tábata malu. Mañan mi ta bai su cas. Mi ta hiba un regalo p'é. Bo a bai Punda ayera? Mi no a bai ayera ma mañan lo mi bai. Pakíko bo no a bini ayeranochi? Lo mi a bini si mi casá tábata na cas. E mester a traha te dies or di anochi. Si é no a traha ayera, lo é mester a traha awe. P'esei el a bini cas asina lat ayera. Antes nos tábata celebrá fiesta di La Reina día 31 di agosto, awor nos ta celebr'é día 30 di april. E día ei nos ta cana henter día riba caya.

43. Yesterday I saw my friend in town. He had a present for me. He would have given me the present, if I had invited him. As I had not invited him, I did not get it. Will you come to me tonight? We shall dance, eat, drink etc. Will there be many people coming? I do not know. I invited many people, but how many people will come, I do not know. I expect about twenty people. When I arrive, you will have already danced and sung.

44. Cuá brasa esaki ta? Esaki ta mi brasa drechi. E otro ta mi brasa robes. Nos tin dos brasa. Nos ta traha cu tur dos. Nos ta skirbi cu nos man drechi so. Tin hende cu por skirbi cu nan man robes tambe, ma no tur hende. Cuá pía esaki ta? Esaki ta mi pía robes. Tempu mi tábata soldá mi tábata conocé mi pía robes bon. Un soldá ta cuminsá marcha cu su pía robes. Hopi hende tin wowo blou. Otro hende tin wowo pretu. Tur hende tin dos orea. Cu nos orea nos ta tende. Nos ta tende tur cos cu otro hende bisa. Nos ta tende paranan canta. Nos ta tende radio i pick-up. Hopi bes nos ta tende loke nos no mester tende. Cosnan cu ta molestiá nos orea. Kén e señor aki ta? Mi no conoc'é. Mi ta kere cu ta señor Maduro. E otro señornan ta su amigunan. Nan ta biba den mes caya na Otrabanda. Ami ta biba na Punda. Meneer conocé e señorita aki? Sí, mi conocé mashá bon. Ta un amiga di mi. E ta ruman di Señor Fernandez, cu ta traha na gobiernu. I e señornan aya, kén nan ta? Mi no sa ken nan ta. Mi ta mira nan hopi bes, ma unda nan ta biba, mi n'sa. Ami ta sintá. Abo ta pará. Ami ta cansá. Abo no. Ami ta traha henter día. Abo ta keiru i bo no ta haci nada. Bo ta lanta maínta och'or. Bo ta bai sinta na mesa pa desayuná i despues bo ta sali. Diesdos or' bo ta bin come. Un or' bo ta na sueño. Bo ta drumi te cinc'or. Bo ta come trobe i despues bo ta bisti paña i bo ta bai cine. Diesdos or' bo ta bolbe cas i bo ta bai drumi te otro día.

Un caha di carton: (Translation follows)

Hopi bes cu nos ta pasa den caya nos ta mira un caha di carton bashí, tirá den camina. E ta keda ei te ora un auto pasa riba djé lag'é completamente machicá. Sinembargo hopi bes nos mester tene cuidou cu un cos asina den camina. Un maínta un tata a sali su cas den auto pa bai Punda. Banda di djé tábatin su yiu chikitu sintá. Cerca di su cas tábatin un caha di carton grandi tirá den camina. Diripiente e yiu a bisa su tata:

“Papa, pasa ’riba djé”. E tata pa complacé su yiu, ker a pasa ’riba djé, ma algun meter promé el a dicití di desviá i laga e caha henter. Ora é tábata pasa banda di e caha, a parc’ é cu el a mira e caha muf. Un poco curioso el a para su auto pa mira kiko tábatin den djé. Imaginá bo su sorpresa, lector. Den e caha tábatin un mucha chikitu, yiu di su biciña, scondí. Nan tábata hunga sconde i e mucha akí a dicití di sconde den e caha.

A cardboard box (Translation)

Many times when passing through the streets we happen to see an empty cardboard box thrown on the road. It remains there till some car runs over it and leaves it completely crushed. Yet many times we must be careful of such a thing on the road. One morning a father left his house by car to go to town. His little son was seated beside him. Close to his house there was a big cardboard box which had been thrown on the road. Suddenly the boy said to his father: “Father, drive over it”. To please his child the father wanted to drive over it, but some meters before it, he decided to bypass and left the box undamaged. As he was driving past the box it appeared to him that he saw the box move. A little curious he stopped his car to see what was in it. Just imagine his surprise, reader. In the box a little boy, son of one of his neighbours, was hidden. They were playing hide and seek and this child decided to hide in the box.

Di diescuater les - Fourteenth lesson

Gerundio

Present Participle

The verbs ending in **a** form their present participle by replacing **a** by **ando**, e.g.:

tuma - tumando, trata - tratando, busca - buscando, huma - humando, etc.

The verbs ending in **e** or **i** take instead of the final **e** or **i** the ending **iendo**, e.g.:

come - comiendo, skirbi - skirbiendo, sabi - sabiendo, etc.

Exceptions are:

ke	keriendo
tin	teniendo
ta	siendo
sa (bi)	sabiendo
drumi	durmiendo

The verb **dal** (to beat) and also the Dutch verbs like: **skòp** (to kick), **ferf** (to paint), **mors** (to spill) etc. have no form for the present participle.

This is not necessary either, because in most cases we need not use the forms in **ando** or **iendo** with **ta**.

We say: “**E ta come**”, while “**E ta comiendo**” expresses exactly the same.

So with the verbs mentioned above there is no need for the form in **ando** or **iendo**, e.g.:

He is kicking me	E ta skòp mi
He is painting his house	E ta ferf (pinta) su cas
He is beating me	E ta dal mi

Other examples:

Mi ta comiendo	Mi ta come	I am eating
E ta skirbiendo	E ta skirbi	He is writing

desgracia	accident	vecindario	neighbourhood
cana pornada	to loaf, be lazy		(vicinity)
bergüensa	shame	quinta (kinta)	villa, country, house
Mi tin bergüensa	I am ashamed	limpia bo pia	wipe your feet
crusa	to cross	cera porta	close the door
distancia	distance	cana poco-	walk quietly,
den nan dos	the two of them	poco	(slowly)
practicá	to practise	ta tahá pa	no smoking
revista	magazine	huma	allowed
castigu	punishment	silencio	silence
lihé, rápido	quick, rapid (by)	no drenta	don't come in
nabegá	to sail, to navigate	mientras	while
cumindá	to greet	mientras tantu	meanwhile
awendía	now-a-days	sufri	to suffer
naturalmente	naturally	salú	health
tanten mi por	as long as I can	meimei	between, in the
traha	work		centre
tanten	so long, see you	semper cu mi	always when I
	again	mir'é	see him
vacacion	vacation	traduccion	translation
		mi no tin cu bai	I need not go
		no nèk	no kidding

45. Tomorrow, Sunday I shall be reading all day. Of course I shall smoke too and drink coffee or tea. Always when I see him, he is smoking. I believe he spends all his salary in tobacco. When we have holidays, we spend our time reading and sleeping. Formerly he lived in Curaçao, now he is living in a fine villa in the vicinity of Naarden (Holland). My child, you must never rush into the house. You have to wipe your feet first and to say good day to your father and mother. All right, father I won't come rushing into the house but enter the house with a word of greeting.

Read and translate:

46. **Note:** If we leave out the endings **ndo** or **endo** in the following sentences, the meaning will remain unchanged.

Awor mi ta lesando un corant. Na mes tempu mi ta humando un pipa. Mi señora ta skirbiendo un carta na su mama. Su mama tábata biba cerca nos, ma awor é ta biba na un pueblo cerca di Rotterdam. Kíko bo ta haciendo ei? Bo ta trahando o hungando. Mi no ta gusta hende floho na mi trabou. Tur hende ta trahando i abo no ta haciendo nada. Ayera un mucha tábata crusando caya ora un auto tábata bini. Ma no a pasa nada. Tábatin un distancia di binti meter meimei di nan dos. Mi ta tumando les di papiamentu. Aña pasá mi a tuma les di frances. Les spañó mi no ta tuma mas. Mi sa hopi spañó caba. Ayera nos a traha duru. Den nos dos nos a gana cincuenta florin. Kénan ta tumando les di papiamentu? Pakíko nan ta siñando papiamentu? Día mi a bini Corsou nan tábata siña ingles. Awor nan ta practicando loke nan a siña. Mi amigu a ricibí hopi carta for di Hulanda. Awe é ta lesando henter día. Otro siman l'é

contestá nan. Awor é ta pensando riba loke su famíanan a skirbi. Ta p'esei mi no ta gusta skirbi, pa mi no tin cu contestá carta. Ricibí carta ta mashá dushi, ma skirbi carta no.

47. Kíko bo ta haciendo ei? Mi ta hari, pasobra mi no sa mi les. Esei ta cos di hari? No, esei ta cos di yora. Habri bo buki i cuminsá lesa. Mi ta habri mi buki i mi ta lesa. Señorita B. ta cera su buki. E no ta lesa mas. Señor Díaz, bai na porta i habrié. Mashá bon. Bini awor cerca mi i bisá mi kiko señor a haci. Cuá ta e ciudad mas grandi di Hulanda? Cuá ta e ciudad mas grandi di mundu? Cuántu hende ta biba na Corsou? Cuántu hende ta biba na Aruba? Pakíko tin hopi hende ta traha na Aruba? Pasobra aya tin un refinadería di petroleo. Aki na Corsou tambe tin un. Hopi hende ta traha aki tambe na un refinadería di petroleo. Nan ta gana hopi placa i cada tres aña nan ta bai cu vacacion; nan ta bai haci un biaha na Europa. Nan ta bai Amsterdam, capital di Hulanda o nan ta bai Paris bai bebe biña. Si mi tin placa mi ta bai Cuba. Capital di Cuba ta Habana. Habana ta e ciudad mas bunita di West India. Habana ta mas o menos mes grandi cu Amsterdam. Willemstad, capital di Corsou, no ta grandi, é ta un ciudad chikitu.

48. Now I am not reading, but writing. At the same time I am smoking a cigarette. I don't smoke a great deal, four or five cigarettes a day. There are people who smoke a lot. There are people who smoke more than a packet a day. Smoking much is not good for our health. People who smoke a lot cannot eat well. I don't smoke a lot, that's why I can eat well. But I eat in order to live, I don't live in order to eat. Now I am making my translation. When I came to his house he was reading the newspaper. He reads all the papers of Curaçao, but also many papers from Holland. When he is not reading he is writing. What is your brother doing in Aruba? Does he work or is he idling? At present he works all day. Formerly he did not work. My father gave him money, and as long as he had money, he did not work. We must not give money to lazy people. It is not good. There are people who don't work as long as they have money in their pockets. They are here in Curaçao too. One of the finest cities in the world is Paris, truly, but this city has suffered much from the war. Then the people were poor and after twelve or one o'clock at night there were no more people in the street. Curaçao is not poor, but here also people go to bed by midnight.

Den tienda:

den un tienda	in a shop	hariña (di funchi)	maize-meal
midí	measure	manteca	butter
un cana	a quart (about a litre)	binager	vinegar
		lechi	milk
comerciante	merchant	likido	liquid
usa, empleá	to use	mei pinchi	a half pint
un tienda		mushi	decilitre
di cuminda	grocer's shop	un octava parti	an eight
pakus, tienda		pan	bread
di paña	fashion business	keshi	cheese
hariña (di pan)	flour	un liber	a pound

por ehempel	for example, e.g.	último tempu	of late
mas o menos	about ten	bonchi	beans
dies		caha	box, case
igual	equal, similar	frescu	fresh
basta	enough	un cachu	a bunch
pinchi	pint (about half a litre)	cachó	dog
mitar, mei	half	berdura	vegetables

Pa nos cumpra cos den tienda na Corsou, nos mester conocé algun midí cu comerciantenan ta usa aki. Por ehempel si nos bai cumpra hariña di funchi o bonchi, anto nos no ta pidi tantu liber, ma tantu cana. Un cana ta mas o menos igual na un liter. Si mi mama no tin basta placa pa é cumpra un cana, é ta cumpra mei pinchi. Si nos mester di zeta, kerosin, binager of otro líkido, anto aínda nos tin un midí mas chikitu, cu ta mitar di mei pinchi. Esaki nos ta yama un mushi. Un mushi ta anto un octava parti di un cana. Si nos cumpra hariña di pan, keshi, wors, ham, etc. anto nos ta pidi un liber, mei liber, un quartu o mei quartu. Ultimo tempu nos ta tende hende papia di ons (100 gr.) i mei ons (50 gr.). Cigaría nos ta cumpra na paki o na carton. Cigá nos ta cumpra na caha. Fruta i berdura nos ta cumpra na bleki, ma awendía nos por cumpra tur sorto di fruta i berdura frescu na marshe. E fruta di mas comí ta bacoba (banana), cu nos por cumpra pa dos o tres florin pa cachu. Apel i pera of otro frutanan estranhero (strañero) ta mas caru. Hopi hende no por cumpra nan.

Pascu di nacementu	Christmas
Pascu di resurrección	Easter
Aña di La Reina	Queen's birthday
Ascension	Ascension day
Huebes Santu	Maundy Thursday
Bierne Santu	Good Friday
Día di Tur Santu	All Saints' day
Día di Tur Difuntu	All Souls' day
Pentecoste	Whitsun (tide)
Día di Aña Nobo	New Year's day

1. Señor sa cumpra cos na tienda?
2. Kíko nos por cumpra den un tienda?
3. Señor conocé nomber di algun midí?
4. Kí midí nan ta usa pa bende hariña?
5. Kí midí nan ta usa pa bende un líkido?
6. Cón Señor ta cumpra cigaría, na paki o na carton?
7. Cón ta preis di cigaría?
8. Unda nos ta cumpra fruta?
9. Cuá ta e frutanan mas comí?
10. Kíko nos por cumpra na liber?
11. Cuá ta e fiestanan riba cua nos no ta traha?
12. Kíko Señor ta haci generalmente día di fiesta?
13. Cuá ta e fiesta mas grandi cu nan ta celebrá na New York? I na Londres?

Di diescincu les - Fifteenth lesson

The auxiliaries and their tenses.

Starting from the English we shall talk about the tenses of the auxiliaries and shall take as an example the verb: **por**.

por	(can, to be able) (may, to be allowed)
I can eat	Mi por come
I could eat	Mi por a come Mi tábata por come
I shall be able to eat	Lo mi por come
I should be able to eat	Lo mi por a come Lo mi tábata por come
I had been able to eat	Mi por a come Mi tábata por come
I had been able to eat	Mi por a come Mi tábata por come
I shall have been able to eat	Lo mi por a come Lo mi tábata por a come
I should have been able to eat	Lo mi por a come Lo mi tábata por come

From the above it appears that in Papiamentu we do not distinguish between:

	“I could eat” and “I have been able to eat” or “I had been able to eat”
no more than between:	“I should be able to eat” and “I shall have been able to eat” or “I should have been able to eat”

The following cases may also arise, expressing possibility:

He may be eating	E por ta come (comiendo)
	Lo é por ta come (comiendo)
But: We always eat at five o'clock.	Semper nos ta come cinc'or.

With this meaning "comiendo" is not possible.

Ta:	Mi ta su amigu	
	Mi tábata su amigu	(tábata ta)
	Lo mi ta su amigu	
	Lo mi tábata su amigu	(tábata ta)

Sa(bi):	Mi sa mi les.
	Mi tábata sa mi les.
	Mi a sa mi les.
	Lo mi sa mi les.
	Lo mi tábata sa mi les.
	Lo mi a sa mi les.

Mester	Mi mester traha
	Mi mester a traha
	Lo mi mester traha
	Lo mi mester a traha

NOTE:

Mi (tin) mester di placa	I need money
Mi tábatin mester di placa	I needed money
Lo mi (tin) mester di placa	I shall need money
Lo mi tábatin mester di placa	I should need money

Like in English we translate "to have to" by "tin cu" or "tin di"

REMEMBER:

Mi mester traha	Mi tin cu traha	Mi tin di traha
Mi mester a traha	Mi tábatin cu traha	Mi tábatin di traha
Lo mi mester traha	Lo mi tin cu traha	Lo mi tin di traha
Lo mi mester a traha	Lo mi tábatin cu traha	Lo mi tábatin di traha

If I were not ill, I should have had to work.
Si mi no tábata malu, lo mi mester a traha.
Si mi no tábata malu, lo mi tábatin cu traha.
Si mi no tábata malu, lo mi tábatin di traha.

Ke (quier), Ker a (quier a).

Mi ke bai.
Mi ker a bai.
Mi tábata ke bai.
Lo mi ke bai.
Lo mi ker a bai.
Lo mi tábata ke bai.

I wanted to go, but I had no time.

Mi ker a bai, ma mi no tábatin tempu.

Tin

Mi tin
Mi tábatin (tábata tin)
Lo mi tin
Lo mi tábatin (tábata tin)

If I work, I shall have money.
If I worked I should have had money.

Si mi traha lo mi tin placa.
Si mi a traha lo mi tábatin placa.

Remember:

I may have been ill
I wished I were here
I wished I had money
I had to be here at 5 o'clock
Then I should have been at home
Then I must have been at home

Mi por tábata malu
Mi ke tábata akí
Mi ke tábatin placa
Mi mester tábata 'ki 5 or'
Anto lo mi tábata na cas
Anto mi mester tábata na cas

New words:

rabia	anger
rabiá	angry
rabia	to become angry
friu	cold
fria	to get cold (beer)
muhá	wet
muha	to get wet, to wet
si no	otherwise
sin	without
yega na tempu	to come in time
sali tempran	to go out (to leave) early
sintí	mind
cuenta	bill
manda bisa mi	let me know
cu gustu	gladly
por fin, finalmente	} at last

sinti	to feel
sintimentu	feeling
mi mes lenga	my own language
mi mes no sa	I myself don't know
grawata	to scratch (oneself)
hap	to yawn
kishikí	to itch
tribí	(fresh), insolent, conceited
grosero	insolent, impudent
recibu	receipt
otro hende	other people
ningun di nos	none of us
sea asina bon	be so kind
mima	to pet, to coddle
un yiu mimá	a pet child
bishitá	to visit

di ningun manera den ningun caso como	}	in no case	bishita invitado acudí cerca	visitor guest to apply to, to turn to
				today
felis yuda ayuda poseé, tin		as, since, seeing that happy to help help to possess	awe mes nister respu	this very day, today to sneeze to belch to regurgitate

49. Translate:

Mi tin cu bai cas, si no mi mama ta rabia. Mi mester a core duru, pa yega cas na tempu. Lo mi a yega tempran, si mi a sali cinc'or. Mi ker a keda come, ma mi no tábatin basta tempu. Nan tur a kere, cu mi por a bini, ma mi no por a bini, pasobra mi no tábata invitá. Lo mi por a traha, si mi no tábata malu. Como mi ta sintí mi malu, lo mi no traha e díanan aki. Lo mi por a papia chines, si mi a nace na China, ma como mi a nace na Corsou mi ta papia papiamentu. Lo mi tábata sa mi les, si mi a siñ'é, ma como mi no tábatin tempu pa siña les, mi no sabi nada. Lo mi por a cumpra un auto, si mi tábatin basta placa, ma como mi no tin hopi placa, lo mi cumpra un bicicleta. Como mi no tábata sa, cu é ta na Corsou, mi no a bai bishit'é aínda. Awor cu mi sa, cu é t'aki, mi ta bai bishit'é awe mes. Como é no a manda bisá mi ki dia é tábata pa bini (would come), mi no a bai aeropuerto pa ricibié. Si el a manda bisá mi, cu gustu lo mi a bai ricibié.

50. They all think our friend is happy, but what they do not know is that he earns too little to live on. As I have not seen my parents for two years, I'll fly to Amsterdam tomorrow to pay them a visit. I should have liked to help him, if I had had money with me, but as I don't possess a cent, he must turn to somebody else. None of us knew he could dance so well. Now that we know it, we shall invite him always. I could have worked if I had had work to do, but as I had no work to do, I could not work. If I had told him, where I lived, he would have known. If we lived in Venezuela, we should be able to speak Spanish, but as we live in Curaçao, we speak Papiamentu.

New words:

sinembargo	yet	flacu	meagre
realidad	reality	raton	mouse
pariba di	east of	stimá	beloved
pabou di	west of	pida pida palu	pieces of wood
panadería	bakery	na pida pida	to pieces
custumber	custom	na wiri wiri	to splinters
na camina	on the way	ros	pink
di cas	home	blek	pale

pa casualidad	accidentally, by chance	lubidá	to forget
atardi	afternoon, first part of the evening	caramba	innocent exclamation
na momentu	on the moment	combersá	to talk, to converse
sin corda	without thinking	bistí	dressed, a dress
grita	to cry	lechi	milk
para pai (papa)	stop father	porco	pig
sigui bai	to drive (go) on	candela	fire
yega	to arrive	bashí	empty, without money
un penchi' palu	a lathe	pretu di wowo	eye-ball, pupil
cordá mi	remind me	bela	taper
cordá mi	think of me	belá, pasá	crazy, bewitched
manera bo	like you	chiste	joke
laman afó	open sea	kerki	Prot. church
gordo	fat, thick	misa	Cath. church

UN REALIDAD CU PARCE UN CHISTE.

Algun día pasá un famía cu ta biba na Dominguito, tábata pasa den nan auto dilanti di Panadería Majestic. E famía aki tin custumber di cumpra pan na camina di cas. Pa casualidad un atardi na momentu cu nan tábata pasa e panadería, e yiunan tábata combersá di Cowboys. Como e tata a lubidá di para pa cumpra pan, un di e yiunan a cuminsá grita: “Para, para, Pai, pan, pan”. Ma papa a sigui bai cas sin para. Ora nan a yega cas pa come, e mama a puntra”. “Unda e pan ta?” E tata a puntra e yiunan rabiá: “Pakiko boso no a cordá mi pa cumpra pan?”

Un di e yiunan a contestá: “Ma Papa, mi a bisa Papa i sinembargo Papa no a para.” “Caramba, e tata a respondé. Mi a kere cu boso tábata papia di cowboys i boso a cuminsá grita: Para, pan pan pan . . .

Algun comparacion

Some comparisons

Mi amigu a bini for di Hulanda ros manera un apel.
 Su wowonan ta blou manera lamán afó.
 El a bai misa bistí na blancu manera lechi.
 Blek manera un lamunchi el a bini cas.
 Bo ta gordo manera un porco.
 E ta come hopi i sinembargo é ta flacu manera un penchi' palu.
 Día dmingu nos a bini fo'i playa corrá manera candela.
 Awe, día 25, mi ta bashí manera un raton di kerki.
 Mi ta stima mi yiunan manera mi pret'i wowo.
 Su man ta friu manera eis (ice).

We say: “Bashí manera un raton di **kerki**”, and not:

“Bashi manera un raton di **misa**”, because in a “misa” a mouse can find pieces of tapers (candles); in a “kerki” there are no tapers, so here a mouse does not get anything at all.

HIMNO DI CORSOOU.

1. Den tur nacion nos patria
Ta poco conocí
Den un laman inmenso
E ta pará scondí
Ma toch nos ta stim'ele
Ariba tur nacion
Su gloria nos ta canta
Di enter nos curason
3. Ni un ley di tiranía
Ta primi nos pisá
Bandera di Hulanda
Ta cubri nos hogar
Un reina poderoso
Juliana di Nassau
Cu mano poderoso
Ta goberná Corsou

Patria	native country
baranca	rock
kima	to burn
tera	land
pisá	heavy
trankilo	tranquil
favor	favour
ley	law
primi	to press
cubri	to cover
lubidá	to forget
bien stimá	well-beloved
spar	to save

Atardi.

1. Ta pakíko mi no sa
Ma esta tristu mi ta bira
Tur atardi cu mi mira
Solo baha na lámá
3. Padilanti podisé.
Mi ta mira na caminda
Un doló cu n' nace aínda
Ma cu lo mi conocé?

National anthem of Curaçao.

2. Nos tera ta baranca
I solo ta kima
Pobresa ta nos suerte
I bida ta pisá
Ma dushi ta di bida
Trankilo, sosegá
Gosando di fabornan
Di un tera respetá
4. Dios spar nos dushi tera
Nos tera di Corsou
Dios spar nos fiel bandera
Bandera rood-wit-blou
Dios spar nos Juliana
Nos reina bien stimá
Dios spar nos dushi tera
Nos tera di Corsou.

by Rev. Brother Radulphus
(died 1961)

scondí	hidden
(h)enter	entirely
curason	heart
solo	sun
pobresa	poverty
respetá	respectful
sosegá	restful
hogar	home, hearth
poderoso	mighty
goberná	to reign
fiel	faithful
componé	compose

2. Talbes ta un presentimentu
O ta un recuerdo kisas
Podisé n' ta nada mas
Cu un cos di temperamentu
4. Tin kisas den mi memoria
Un doló mashá scondí
Mashá bieu, cu mi sinti
No por rebibá su istoria?

5. O talbes mi nervionan
Tin, sin causa, horror di pretu
I dje abismo scur i ketu
Meimei dj'awe cu mañan?
6. Mi no sabi ki armonía
Ki secretu relacion
Tini den mi curason
Cu cabamentu di un día
7. Ma spiritu di doló
Mi ta sinti camna cu mi
Ora solo ta bai drumi
I ta bisa: "Te aworo".
8. Te aworó, ma enter anochi
Esta largu anochi ta
Cuánto cos cu nos no sa
E ta sconde den su skochi
9. Te aworó, ma te mañan
Hopi ora falta aínda
Cuantu istoria na caminda
Sin cu nos sabi di nan
10. Promé solo bolbe hari
Tempu tin pa hopi cos
I Dios sa cuantu di nos
Morto den dj'anochi a bari
11. Causa mi doló no tin
Ma esta tristu mi ta bira
Semper cu mi para mira
Día yega na su fin. . .

J.C. Corsen (1854 - 1911)

bira tristu	to become sad	padilanti	in the distance,
solo	the sun		in future
recuerdo	remembrance	cabamentu	the end
te mañan	till tomorrow	ketu	silent
bolbe hari	laugh again	secretu	secret
bari	to sweep	curason	heart
para mira	to stop (stand)	te aworó	so long
	and see	falta aínda	are still wanting
advertí	to warn	morto	death
mi sintí	my memory	enter anochi	all night
rebibá	to revive	doló(r)	sorrow
nervio(nan)	nerve(s)	scondí	hidden
causa	cause	semper	always
horor di pretu	horror of	yega na fin	to come to an end
	blackness	den dj'anochi	during the night
abismo	abyss, precipice, gulf		

No trapa mi pía
E ta burachi
E ta cañá
No papia mi di placa
tempu tempu
Nan a core cuné
Nan a mand'é bai

Don't step on my foot
He is drunk
He is drunk
Don't speak to me about money
from time to time
They sent him away
He was discharged

Mi tin dolor di cabes
Mi cabes ta morde
Mi tin dolor di djente
Mi djente ta morde
na candela
na werki

I have a headache
I have a toothache
on fire
into smithereens

Preguntanan:

1. Kí lenga lo mi a papia, si mi a nace na China?
2. I si mi a nace na New York?
3. Señor tábata sa señor su les siman pasá?
4. Kí auto Señor lo a cumpra, si Señor tábatin suficiente placa?
5. Unda nos mester bai pa ricibí hende cu a caba di yega cu avion?
6. Cuántu bes pa siman nos por bai Europa cu avion?
7. Pakíko nos no por haci un biaha tur siman?
8. Cuántu biaha Señor a haci caba? (biaha - trip).
9. Cuá ta e playa (beach) mas bunita di Corsou?
Cuántu playa Señor conocé?
10. Cuá ta e día propicio (suitable) pa bishitá un playa?
11. Pakíko nos no por bai baña na laman tur día?
12. Kíko ta un panadería?
Kíko ta un carnicería?
13. Cuántu día di fiesta tin den un año?
14. Kí ora un hende ta caña? (to get drunk).
15. Tin país den mundu, unda ta prohibí di bende alcohol?

Di diesseis les - Sixteenth lesson

Pronombernán

Pronouns

1. Pronombernán personal

Personal pronouns

In the first lesson we spoke about the pers. pronouns, **mi bo**, etc.
Now it only remains for us to deal with the pronoun “**it**”, which is not translated when it is an **indefinite** pronoun, e.g.:

Ta lat	It is late
Ya ta lat	
Ta lat caba	It is late already
Ya ta lat caba	
Ta haci friu	It is cold
Ta haci calor	It is warm, hot
Ta basta	It is enough
Ta yobe hopi	It is raining much
Ma aínda ta haci calor	But it is still warm

As a personal pronoun:
speaking of a book:

E ta bunita	It is fine
E ta riba mesa	It is on the table
E ta di mi	It is mine

2. Pronombernán posesivo: See second lesson

Possessive pronouns.

3. Pronombernán interrogativo: See second lesson.

Interrogative pronouns.

4. Pronombernán demonstrativo: See fourth lesson.

Demonstrative pronouns.

5. Pronombernán relativo: Cu, cua(l), ken (de), loke.

Relative pronouns.

Mi mama stimá, **ken(de)**, **(cu)** a muri hopi aña pasá. . .
My beloved mother, **who** died many years ago. . .

Mi a dun'é un regalo, **loke** é no a spera.
I gave him a present, **which** he did not expect.

Cu is mostly used, while **Ken(de)** is only used when referring to a person.

6. **Pronombernán indefiní: Indefinite pronouns.**

algun, ningun, cualke, algu, nada, un hende, nan, un of otro, cua cu ta.

Mi a caba di compra **algun** di e obranan mas conocí di mundu.
I have just bought **some** of the best known works in the world.

Mi no tin **ningun** motibu pa falta trabou mañan.
I have **not a single** reason to stay away from my work tomorrow.

Cualke hende cu puntra pa mi, bis'é (nan) cu mi no ta na cas promé cu seis or.
Whoever may ask for me, tell him I will not be home before six o'clock.

Un hende a puntra pa bo. **Somebody** has asked for you.

Nan a bisá mi, cu bo no ta bini. I was told that you won't come

Un hende mester cumpli cu su deber. **One** must do one's duty.

Hende mester biba i laga biba. **One** must live and let live.

Nan ta bisa cu . . . **It is said that . . . ; They say that . . .**

Nan a bisa, **nan dí** cu . . . **It was said that . . . ; They said that . . .**

Remember: Kí bo dí? **What** did you say?

7. **Pronombernán determinativo: Determinative pronouns.**

(after these pronouns we don't use **ta**)

E cu, esun cu, esnan cu, esunnan cu, e hende cu, e hendenan cu.

E hende cu bisa un cos asina, no por ta mi amigu.
He who says such a thing cannot be my friend.

Enan cu no yega na tempu, ta keda pafó.
Those who do not come in time, will remain outside.

Esun cu corta nanishi, ta dañá su cara.
 He who cuts off his nose will disfigure his face.
 Don't cut off your nose to spite your face.

8. Pronombernán reflexivo: Reflexive pronouns.

These pronouns are:

mi, bo, é, nos, boso, nan, or: **mi mes, bo mes, e mes, (su mes), nos mes, boso mes, nan mes.**

See lesson 17.

9. Pronomber recíproco: Reciprocal pronouns.

Nos no ta skirbi otro mas.
 Antes nan tábata stima otro,
 awor nan ta odia otro.

We don't write each other any more.
 Formerly they used to love each,
 other, now they hate each other.

New words:

awaceru	rain	secu	dry
despues cu	after	stoma	stomach
cambia	to change	destiná	to dispose of
manera di biba	mode of life		destined for
hiba un bida	to lead a life	destino	destiny
tempu di friu	winter	acumulá	to pile up, to accumulate
felicidad	happiness		
cantidad	quantity	sacia hamber	to appease one's hunger
bon obra	good deed		
caba di lamta	just got up	anhelá	to long for
provisti di	provided with	kita sed	to quench one's thirst
plato	dish		
haci obra di	to confer benefits	na bos (vos)	aloud
caridad		altu (haltu)	
abundancia	abundance, plenty	apénas	hardly
lágrima	tear(s)	forsa	strength
splica	to explain	te p'é tin	let alone
cumpli	to fulfill	siguramente	certainly
necesidad	necessity	ganá	earned
percurá	to take care of	sinti falta	to miss
mantenecion	maintenance, support	fervor	zeal, fervor
	wish	poseé	to possess
deseo		cai	to fall
compañero	comrade, companion	animá	to animate, to encourage
pobresa	poverty	topa, contra	to meet

stimá	beloved	un ratu	a moment
alegría	joy	basta ratu	for rather a long time
sirbi	to serve	sacudí	to shake
un pía (di zapatu)	one shoe	siguiendo e ruta di	following
suficiente	sufficient	custumber	the usual route
hasta	even	cantu di laman	sea shore
utilidad	utility	nan bista ta	their sight is
curason	heart	na basta bon	in a rather good
abatí	discouraged,	estado	condition
	low-spirited	purá	quickly
en cambio	on the other hand	trankilo	calm, quiet
	on the contrary	siquiera	
tristesá	sadness	(sikiera)	at least
realmente	really	ni sikiera	not even
considerá	to consider	miseria	misery
no laga duda	there is no doubt	bario	district
	that	invierno,	
yuda	to help	tempu di friu	winter
limosna	alms		
un pober	beggar		
rek	to stretch		

51. Translate into English:

Despues cu awa a keda hopi tempu sin cai, e siman akí nos tábatin hopi awaceru na Corsou. Ayera awa a cai asina tantu, cu nos tur tabata lat na nos trabou. Ma mihó lat cu nunca. Nunca ta lat pa cambia nos manera di biba i hiba un bida mas práctico, mas simpel i muchu mihó cu nos a biba te awor. Maske ta haci hopi calor na Corsou, sinembargo mi ta preferá un poco calor riba e friu intenso manera tin den invierno na Europa. No ta basta di tin hopi placa pa un hende sintié felis. Felicidad no ta consistí den e cantidad di placa cu un hende tin depositá na banki (banco), ma den e bon obranan cu é ta haci cuné. Lo mi ke sa si un hende ricu, ora cu é caba di lanta for di un mesa provisto di tur sorto di platonan exquisito (eskisito), ta corda cuantu hende pober tin den su pais mes, cu kisas lo mester bai drumi sin un snechi' pan secu den nan stoma. Lo mi ke sabi tambe si e persona aki tin un idea, kí felis lo é sinti su mes, si é destina un parti di su capital pa sacia hamber di e pober infelisan di su país. Un hende ricu, cu ta haci obra di caridad i cu den su abundancia ta pensa riba miseria di pobernan, ta pa mi un hende cu realmente por consider'é felis. No laga duda cu na Corsou tin hopi hende ricu cu ta yuda pobernan. Hasta tin algun cu den un sobre cerá ta manda limosna pa varios famia pober di nos isla; ma cuantu tin tambe, cu ora un pober habri su man pidi nan un limosna, ta bisa na vos altu: "Bai busca trabou." I hopi bes sabiendo cu e persona nan dilanti apénas tin forza pa rek su man, te p'é tin pa bai traha. Cualke cos cu nos duna un pober, é ta keda contentu cuné. Mihó algu cu nada. Haci bon i no mira na ken.

52. Algun di e ciudadnan mas importante di West India ta sin duda Habana, Santo Domingo, San Juan, Porto España i Willemstad. Di esakinan mi conocé solamente Willemstad. Esun di mas bunita ta siguramente Habana. Cualke bario di Habana cu bo tuma, ta bunita. Lo mi ke tin basta placa pa bishitá Habana. Ta straño cu hendenan sin placa tin mas gana di biaha cu hendenan ricu. No ta straño, pasobra un hende ricu por biaha ora é ke. En cambio un hende cu no tin un cos i é ta sinti su falta ta deseá cu mas fervor pa poseé. Si mi sintí mi fastioso, mi ta stop di traha i mi ta huma un cigaría. Ma generalmente mi no ta fastidiá mi na trabou. Mi ta animá mi, pensando riba utilidad di mi trabou.

53. For di órgano di un club. From a club's paper.

Dos lágrima a cai fo'i Tom su wowonan ora su mama a splik'é cu é no tábatin placa pa cumpra e sapatunan di futbol cu tantu Tom tábata anhelá i cu apénas e mama tábata gana suficiente pa cumpli cu promé necesidadnan di bida i percurá pa mantencion di Tom i su ruman muhé chikitu. Tom tábata mira cu wowonan yen di deseo e sapatunan nobo di algun di su compañeronan i aunke é tábata comprendé pobresa i necesidad di su mama stimá, sinembargo el a spera cu su curason di mucha, cu su mama lo por a haci un manera pa cumpli cu su deseo. Tom a sali na caya cu un curason abatí i el a topa cu su amigu Nel, cu tábata sper'é basta ratu pa sabi resultado. Sin papia un palabra Tom a sacudí cabes i Nel a comprendé tur cos mes ora. Siguiendo ruta di custumber nan dos a bai cantu di laman. Aya, camnando, nan bista a cai riba un par di sapatu na basta bon estado. Purá nan a mira si e sapatunan tábata sirbi nan.

Kí alegría. Nan tábata sirbi. Siendo fiel amigu cada un a tuma un pía. Tom e pía robes i Nel e pía drechi. E anochi ei dos mucha a drumi contentu i trankilo. Nan a haña sikiera un pía di sapatu pa nan skop bala día duminu.

Mira; weita; (weta); lur; wak; = to see.

Mi no a **mira** (weita) (weta) mi amigu awe.
I have not seen my friend today.

Dilanti di mi cas tábatin un homber ta **wak** (**lur**, **mira**, **weita**) paden.
In front of my house there stood a man, who was looking inside.

Mira and **weita** mean to see.
Wak and **lur** mean to look, with a certain meaning.

Mi ta mira mi amigu	I see my friend
Mi ta wak mi amigu	I look at my friend (what he is doing)

For **wak** and **lur** we may use **mira** and **weita**; but the opposite is not always possible.

Mi a mir'é (weit'é) awe.	I have seen him today.
But not: Mi a wak (lur) é awe.	

Remember:

He becomes a soldier
He is punished

E ta bira soldá
E ta worde (ser) castigá

Si heru ta cayente, laga strika.

Strike the iron, while it is hot.
(If the iron is hot, let us iron).

Pushi chikitu sa nister.

Little pitchers have long ears.
(small kittens can sneeze).

Cantu di paranan ta música di Dios.

The song of the birds is God's music.

Despreciá poberman ta pisoteá florman
bunita.

The despising of the poor is like
trampling beautiful flowers.

Di diessiete les - Seventeenth lesson

The Passive Voice

Vos Pasivo

The passive voice is formed in Papiamentu by means of the verb **worde** or **ser**.

The conjugation is:

Mi ta worde, mi a worde, lo mi worde, lo mi a worde.

Mi ta ser, mi a ser, lo mi ser, lo mi a ser.

The letter is written	E carta ta worde skirbí
The letter is written	E carta a worde skirbí
The letter will be written	E carta lo worde skirbí
The letter would be written	E carta lo a worde skirbí
The letter has been written	E carta a worde skirbí
The letter had been written	E carta a worde skirbí
The letter will have been written	E carta lo a worde skirbí
The letter would have been written	E carta lo a worde skirbí

In all cases **ser** may be used instead of **worde**.

Besides the conjugation with **worde** or **ser**, there is also the conjugation with only **ta**, expressing a situation, e.g.:

E carta ta skirbí	The letter is written (is ready)
E carta tábata skirbí	The letter was written (was ready)
E carta lo ta skirbí	The letter will be written
E carta lo tábata skirbí	The letter would be written

54. **Translate into English:** (Translation follows).

Si e mucha ei no worde bon castigá pa tur e maldadnan cu é ta cometé, su mayornan lo tin hopi kibramentu di cabes cuné despues. E mester worde mandá na un skol di corección pa siña disciplina i siña comportá su mes mihó. Pasobra é sa cu é no ta worde castiga, é ta sigui haci loke é no mester haci. Nos debenan mester worde pagá na tempu pa nos no mira un cobrador na nos porta cada bes. Mi a bisa mi yiu cu si é no yega cas na tempu, lo é worde castigá. Como é no ke worde castigá, é ta percurá pa é ta na cas prome cu ora. Cuántu hende tin cu ke ser alabá pa cosnan ridículo cu

nan ta haci. Nan no ta comprendé cu un hecho solamente ta grandi ora bo no tin ningun merito di spera di dje. Otro siman nos cas lo worde pintá pa un di e mihó pintornan di nos isla, ma si é no worde bon pagá, é no ta haci e trabou ei. E buki aki lo worde imprimí día mi tin placa. Si mi no tin placa lo e no worde imprimí nunca. Si mi tábatin placa lo mi a puntra un impresor caba, cuantu é ta cobra pa su trabou. Tur hende cu haci bon, lo ser premiá den e mundu aki?

Cuántu hende tin, cu nunca a ser premiá pa tur e bon obranan cu nan a haci henter nan bida. Mi conocé un cu henter su bida a traha pa adelanto di nos isla i cu amor pa su próhimo, ma día el a muri apénas corantnan a anunciá su partida for di nos mundu i esaki kisas pasobra su famía a paga pa aviso di su morto. Un hende cu hiba un bida modesto, sin ningun idea di grandesa den su cabes lo worde alsá después, ma no aki bou. Dios den cielu sabi di premia tur hende den e mundu akí, cu semper tin humildad pa nan lema.

54a. If that child (boy) is not punished properly for all the mischief he commits, his parents will have to rack their brains about him later on. He should be sent to a reformatory to learn discipline and to learn to behave better. Because he knows he is not punished he keeps doing what he should not do. Our debts have to be paid in time in order not to get a (collector) bankmessenger always at our door. I have told my child (son, daughter) that he (she) will be punished if he (she) does not come home in time. As (he, she) does not want to be punished, he, (she) takes care to be home before time. How many people there are who want to be praised for the ridiculous things they do. They don't understand, that an act (deed, action) is only great when no merit(s) for it awaits them. Next week our house will be painted by one of the best painters in our island, but if he is not paid well he won't do that work. This book will be printed when I have money. If I have no money, it will never be printed. If I had money I should have asked a printer already, how much he would charge for his work. Will everybody who does good, be rewarded in this world? How many people are there, who have never been rewarded for all the benefits they have done all their life. I know somebody who has worked all his life for the progress of our island and with love for his fellow-men, but when he died the papers hardly reported (mentioned) his passing away from our world and they did perhaps only because his family had paid for the announcement of his death. Anybody who leads a modest life, without any idea of megalomania in his head, will be praised later on (afterwards), but not here below. God knows how to reward all those in this world, who always have humility as their slogan.

55. UN DIA. (Translation follows)

Nos ta parti un día den 24 ora. E binti cuater oranan aki tambe ta worde partí den dos parti, día i anochi. Di día ta kla. Nos por mira, pasobra tin un solo na cielu cu ta lusa henter día. Solo ta sali maínta i é ta dreña anochi. Maínta, promé cu solo sali, ya ta cuminsá bira kla. Promé cu su rayonnan ta visibel, ya nos ta sintié na caminda. Hopi tempu promé ya é ta avisá su binida i semper é ta worde ricibí cu música, pasobra for di tur palu tras o dilanti di nos cas i den nos mondinan, páranan ta avisá nos cu nan cantu celestial, yegada di nos rey di lus. Ma no tur hende ta contentu cu su yegada. Tin hende cu ta deseá pa e tarda un poco, pa e bini un poco mas lat pa

nan por drumi un tiki mas. Hasta tin hende cu ta cera nan porta cu bentana pa su rayonan dorá no drenta promé cu ora pa ranca nan for di den brasa di Morfeo. Anochi nos no por mira bon, pasobra ta scur. P'esei nos ta cende lus. Tin hopi sorto di lus: lus eléctrica, lus di gas, lus di kerosin i si un di e lusnan aki a dañá o nos a lubidá di cumpra kerosin, anto den cualke huki di cas nos ta haña pida bela pa reemplasa na manera antiguo nos lusnan moderno. Anochi tambe nos ta mira na cielu, luna i streanan. Tin asina tantu streanan cu ningun hende no por conta nan. Miles di hombernan sabí ta dedicá na bida na estudio di streanan, ma te na ciertu distancia nan sabiduría a caba. Ki prueba mas bunita di grandesa di Dios. Cualke distancia cu sabínan di mundu por alcansá pa medio di aparatonan mas moderno, ta kisas ni un gota compará cu océano di universo.

55a. We divide a day into twenty-four hours. These twenty-four hours are also divided into two parts, day and night. In the day-time it is light. We can see because there is a sun in the sky, shining all day. The sun rises in the morning and sets at night (in the evening). In the morning before the sun rises, the day begins to dawn. Before her beams are visible, we already observe that the sun is on the way. Long before that, she already announces her arrival and she is always received with music, for from all the trees, from behind as well as in front of our house and in our woods the birds warn us with their heavenly singing of the arrival of our (king) queen of light. But not everybody is glad of her arrival. There are people, who wish that she would stay away a little longer that she would rise a little later so that they might sleep a little longer. There are even people who lock their doors and windows so that her golden beams should not enter ahead of time to tear them loose from the arms of Morpheus. At night (in the evening) we cannot see well, because it is dark. Therefore we switch on the light. There are different kinds of light, electric light, gaslight, paraffin light, and if one of these sources of light should be out of order or we should have forgotten to buy kerosine (=paraffin) then we find in one corner or other of the house a piece of candle to replace our modern lamps as in the old way. At night we also see the moon and the stars in the sky. There are so many stars that nobody can count them. Thousands of scientists devote their lives to the study of the stars but at a certain point their science comes to an end. What a splendid proof of God's greatness. Whatever distance the scientists of the world can reach by means of the most modern apparatus, it is perhaps not even a drop, compared with the ocean of the universe.

56. Translate into Papiamentu:

The hours of the day are divided into two parts. We call these parts: day and night. During the day we can see well. When it is dark, we cannot see well. We have to turn on a light. We turn on the electric light. Formerly there was no electric light. In those days there were paraffin-lamps or candles. Most buildings are illuminated electrically nowadays. This really is much clearer and pleasanter. The light of the day comes from the sun. The sun is in the sky. Above us we can see the blue sky. In the sky we also see many stars and for some days the moon too. There are so many stars in the sky that we cannot count them. Except the sun, the moon and the stars we can also see many clouds in the sky: bright clouds, dark clouds, transparent clouds

etc. We call the beginning of the day, morning. Then we have the middle of the day, called noon. The end of the day we call evening and after that the night follows. The sun rises in the morning and in the evening it sets. The sun rises in the east and goes down in the west. At noon the sun is right above us. The four cardinal points are: east, west, north and south. Here the sun always rises at about six o'clock in the morning and goes down at six o'clock in the evening. When the sun rises we get up and some hours after the sun has set we go to bed. We sleep till the morning, then we get up, take a bath, get dressed and sit down at the table and while praying a short prayer we wait for our daily breakfast.

Awe mi a haci año
Awe mi a haci dies año casá

Today is my birthday
Today is my tenth wedding-anniversary

Measurements:

kilometer, hectometer, decameter, meter, decimeter, centimeter, milimeter.
miya (mile), yarda, pía (foot), pulgada (inch).

Contraste

Contrast

gordo	thick, fat
flacu	lean
sabí	wise, clever
bobo	stupid
pisá	heavy
lihé	light
kla	clear
scur, sucú	dark
dushi	sweet
marga	bitter

salu	salted
sin salu	insipid
diki	thick
delegá	thin
bunita	beautiful
mahos	ugly
grandi	big, etc.
chikitu	small
fuerte	strong
debil	weak

sak abau
sak bo cabes
rek bo pía

to squat (down)
bow your head
stretch your foot

Verbonan reflexivo

reflexive verbs

ekivocá
comportá
sacrificá
precupá
alsa
imaginá
figurá
sinti
debertí
retirá
expresá

to be mistaken
to behave
to sacrifice
to worry
to exalt oneself
to imagine
to imagine
to feel
to amuse oneself
to withdraw
to express oneself

e.g.: Mi ta comportá mi (mes)	Nos ta comportá nos (mes)
Bo ta comportá (mes)	Boso ta comportá boso (mes)
E ta comport'é (mes)	Nan ta comportá nan (mes)

The conjugation with **mes** has a stronger meaning.

Note: Instead of **é mes**, we also say **su mes**.

Remember:

Mi ta bisti paña	I dress (myself)
Mi ta kita paña	I undress
Mi ta troca paña	I change my clothes
Mi ta seca mi curpa	I dry myself (with a towel)

Sometimes we hear the irregular use with several verbs like:

Drentá bo	Do come in
Sintá bo	Do sit down

Read the following piece and answer the questions:

UN AÑA

Riba un calendario nos ta mira 365 día cu ta forma un año. Nos ta parti un año tambe den 12 luna o den 52 siman. Un siman tin 7 día, yamá: dia luna, dia mars, dia rason, dia huebs, dia bierne, dia sabra i dia duminu. Nos ta traha seis día pa siman, otro hende ta traha cinco. Dia duminu generalmente nos no ta haci nada, pasobra dia duminu ta un día di descanso. Nos ta descansá henter día. Den año tin diesdos luna, januari, februari, maart, april, mei, juni, juli, agosto, september, october, november i december. Tin luna cu 30 día, otro cu 31, ma februari tin solamente 28 día. Cada cuater año februari tin 29 día. Un año den cua februari tin 29 día, nos ta yama un año bisiesto. Na paísnan na parti nòrt i na parti sur di mundu, nan ta parti un año tambe den cuater estacion. Na Corsou nos no tin e particion aki. Henter año ta casi mescos. Solamente nos tin tempu di awaceru i tempu di segura. Awe ta día 5 di januari, ayera tábata dia 4 i mañan lo ta día 6. Mi amigu ta haci año día promé di januari. E año aki día promé di april a cai riba un dia duminu, otro año lo e cai riba un dia mars, pasobra otro año ta un año bisiesto. Awe ta dia huebs, ayera tábata dia rason i mañan lo ta dia bierne. Awor ta casi diesdos or, ta ora di bai cas pa bai come. Ata oloshi ta bati, ta diesdos or' en punto. Te otro siman.

yamá	called	particion	division, partition
descansá	to rest	tempu di awaceru	rainy season
sosegá	to rest	tempu di segura	dry season
descanso	rest	otro siman	next week
cai	to fall	ata oloshi ta bati	the clock is striking
año bisiesto	leap year	país	country
estación	season	ata	interjection

1. Cuánto día tin den un año?
2. Cón nos ta yama un año cu tin 366 día?
3. Kí día año ta cuminsa?
4. Kí día año ta caba? (to end).
5. Cuá ta promé luna di año?
6. Cuá ta último?
7. Cuá ta penúltimo? (the last but one).
8. Cuá ta promé día di siman?
9. Kí día di siman awe ta?
10. Kí día di luna awe ta?
11. Cuánt'or tin?
12. Cuánt'or les ta cuminsá?
13. Cuánt'or les ta caba?
14. Na Hulanda ta haci friu o calor awor?
15. Den kí lunanan ta haci calor na Hulanda?
16. I na Corsou?
17. Pakíko Señor no ta traha dia duminu?
18. Kíko nos ta haci dia duminu?
19. Te cuánt'or nos ta traha dia sabra?
20. Contá mi kiko Señor a haci dia duminu pasá, Danki.

Di diesocho les - Eighteenth lesson

Adverbionan

The Adverbs

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | a verb: | E ta come mashá |
| 2. | an adjective: | E ta mashá malu |
| 3. | another adverb: | E ta skirbi mashá bunita |

Some adverbs have also their degrees of comparison, e.g.

E ta lesa **malu** i é ta skirbi **peor** (pío).

E ta skirbi **bon**, ma su ruman ta skirbi **mehor** (mihó).

We divide the adverbs in:

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|
| 1. | adverbio di lugar | adverbs of place: |
| | aki, ei, aya, aden, paden, afó, pafó(r), cerca, leu, etc. | |
| 2. | di tempu | of time: |
| | awor, awe, ayera, mañan, ya, caba, ya caba, aínda, tempran, lat, nunca, antes, etc. | |
| 3. | di modo | of manner: |
| | bon, malu, mihó, pió, asina, poco-poco, lihé, etc. | |
| 4. | di cantidad | of quantity: |
| | muchu, poco, basta, mas, menos, etc. | |
| 5. | di duda | of doubt: |
| | kisas, por ta, si acaso (by any chance). | |
| 6. | di negacion | of negation: |
| | no, nunca, hamas, nunca mas. | |
| 7. | di interrogacion | of interrogation |
| | únda, na unda, di unda, kí ora, kí día, ki tempu etc. | |
| 8. | di exclusion | of exclusion: |

Empresionnan di adverbio

na promé lugá
cu afecto
cu devocion
na malu
na bon
ningun manera
for di cabes
poco día pasá
aki poco día

Adverbial expressions:

in the first place
with affection
with devotion
unwillingly
willingly
in no case
by heart
the other day
before long

Some sentences with the different adverbs:

Aki mi ta. Aya nos ta bai. Ei nan ta. Pone sucu aden (Put sugar into it). Nos ta bai paden. Nan ta bai pafó. Su cas ta cerca. E di mi ta leu. Bai dilanti (forward). Bai patras (backward). Nos ta bai ariba. Nan ta bini abou.

Awor mi ta bai cas. Awe awa no ta cai (It does not rain today). Ayera awa a cai henter día. Ya bo ta bai? Ya bo ta bai caba? Aínda nos no a come. Mi ta lanta tempran. Anochi lat mi ta bai drumi. Antes é tabata mi amigu.

E ta traha bon. E ta skirbi malu. Mi ta skirbi mihó. Nan ta skirbi pió. Mi no por traha asina. (I can't work this way). Core poco-poco (Drive slowly). Cana mas lihé (Walk quicker).

Awe mi no a come muchu. Nos a balia (to dance) mashá poco. Bo a come basta (enough)? Mas grandi, mas chikitu. Un cas tabata (rather) grandi.

Kisas mi bini awenochi. Por ta mi bini awenochi. Si acaso bo mir'é, bis'é bini cerca mi. (If you see him by any chance, tell him to come to me). Unda bo ta bai? Di unda bo ta bini? Kí tempu bo ta bai New York?

Mi so ta bai, ningun hende mas (I go alone, nobody else).
Solamente bo mama no ta cansa nunca di yudá bo. (Only your mother will never get tired of helping you).
No subi altu (haltu), pa bo no cai. (Don't climb too high, lest you should fall).

Un bon soldá ta bende su bida caru. A good soldier will sell his life dearly.

57. Translate into English: (Translation follows).

Un hende cu come muchu no ta sintié animá na trabou. Dokter ta haña mi amigu mashá malu, kisas l'é no manicé. Aunke semper él a cuida su salú mashá bon, sinembargo él a cai malu. Diaramente nos ta ricibí bishita di nos conocínan. Bon día, Señor Moreno, con ta bai.
Señor Moreno, ta sinti mihó awe? Ayera awa a cai henter día. Nos a bai sinta na

(den) bentana pa mira hendenan pasa coriendo riba caya. Nan tábata papa muhá. Algun di nan cu un parasol, i otro cu lensu riba nan cabes. Nan no tábata contentu, ma nos den cas cu tábata sinti falta di awa pa muha nos tera, tábata gosa, pensando riba flor i frutanan cu lo nos tin. Dilanti di nos cas ta caya, ma tras di nos cas tin un hardin cu tur sorto di flor. Maske Señor B. ta trata nos semper cu cariño, sinembargo nos no ta gusta bai muchu cerca djé. Si día promé di januari un hende bisa nos: “Bon Aña”, nos ta contest’é “Igualmente”. Corsou ta un isla chikitu, ciertamente, ma nos stim’é. Aunke un obrero apénas ta gana suficiente p’é biba, sinembargo é ta haci su trabou cu gustu, pensando riba su famía cu mester di su sueldo pa su existencia. Apénas mi ta gana suficiente pa mi biba, por consiguiente mi no por haci gastunan innecesario. Si bo no papia mas duru, nos no por comprendé kiko bo ta bisa. Pa expres mi n’ bishit’é e díanan aki pa é comprendé bon cu mi no ta dispuesto di aceptá su tratu bochornoso. Nos por alsa nos mes muchu mas altu cu nos enemigunan, pordonando nan nan maldad i tratando nan cu afecto. Bon educacion di nos yiunan ta un di e debènan cu hopi mayornan ta lubidá.

(Translation)

57a. Anyone who eats too much, does not feel cheerful at work. The doctor thinks my friend is very ill; perhaps he will not live to see tomorrow. Although he has always looked after his health very well, yet he has fallen ill. Daily we are visited (called upon) by our acquaintances. Good morning Mr. Moreno, how are you? Are you better today? Yesterday it rained all day. We sat down at the window to look at the people who came running past along the street. They were wet throughout. Some with an umbrella and others with a handkerchief on the head. They were not glad (happy) but we in the house, who felt the shortage of water to wet our soil, enjoyed ourselves thinking of the flowers and fruits, we are going to get. In front of our house is the street, but behind our house there is a garden with all sorts of flowers. Although Mr. B. always treats us with affection, we still don’t like to go to him often. If on the first of January somebody tells us: “Happy New Year” we answer him: “Same to you”. Curaçao surely is a small island but we love it. Although a labourer hardly earns enough to live on, yet he does his work gladly as he thinks of his family who needs his wages for their existence. I hardly earn enough to live on, consequently I cannot afford unnecessary expenses. If you do not speak louder, we cannot understand what you say. I did not pay him a visit on purpose lately in order that he might understand well that I am not willing to stand his shameful treatment. We can rise far above our enemies by forgiving them their shameful act and treating them with affection. The good education of our children is one of the duties that many parents forget.

58. Bispu di Aña Nobo. (Translation follows).

Día 31 di december ta pa hopi hende un día mashá agradabel. Agradabel, pasobra nan ta pensa ’tras, riba tur e cosnan agradabel cu nan a experimenta den e aña cu ta (para) na punto di yama’yó. Nan ta pensa riba e capital bunita cu nan a reuní e aña akí. Nan ta pensa riba e momentunan delicioso, (cu nan a) experimentá cada bes cu suerte a sonreí cu nan durante (di) aña. Nan ta pensa (’riba) e oranan agradabel, pasá

ken sa den cua país o cua hotel grandi, unda solamente nan, cu ta dispone di un potmonni yen, por hospedá. E hendenan akí ta gosa realmente ora aña ta yega na su fin. Nan ta mira 'tras cu alegría (riba) e día i oranan di un aña mashá agradabel, felis i próspero cu a bula pasa. Ma cuántu tin tambe den nos hendenan mes cu ta den un situacion completamente otro. Esakinan no ta camna rond cu un sonrisa riba nan lip; esakinan no ta pensa cu alegría riba e diesdos lunanan cu a bula pasa. Nan ta camna cu cabes incliná, kisas pa sconde e lágrimanan cu cada bes ta bin' wak na skina. Nan ta pensa riba e momentunan duru, tristu i kisas desgraciado (sin fortuna) cu nan a experimentá e aña akí. Algun bes ta un miembro stimá di nan famía, cu den curso di aña a despedí di mundu (a yama mundu ayó) pa semper; otro bes ta un capricho di fortuna cu durante henter aña a contrariá nan. Cerca nan cada bes e palabranan duru di nan señora ta zona den nan orea: "E yiunan tin hamber i no tin nada na cas. Nos no tin nada i ta falta tur cos. Di berde mes (realmente) no tin nada pa (di) haci?" E hendenan akí ta dreña aña nobo (ta contra aña nobo) cu tristesa den nan curason i ta spera kisas cu duda riba prosperidad. Ta pakíko, nos ningun no sa, ma esta tristu ta algun bes di spera riba e ora cu aña ta yega na su fin. . . .

58a New Year's Eve.

The 31st. of December is a very pleasant day for a lot of people. Pleasant because they recall all the pleasant things they have experienced in the year that is about to take leave (to say good-bye). They think of the nice capital (sum of money) they have gathered this year. They think of the delightful moments, experienced every time when good fortune (luck) smiled upon them during the year. They think of the pleasant hours spent, who knows, in whatever country or in whatever big hotel, where only those who have a full purse at their disposal, are allowed to sojourn (stay). These people really enjoy themselves when the year comes to an end. They look back with joy upon the days and hours of a most pleasant, happy and prosperous year that has flown past. But how many are there also, among our own people, who are in a quite different position. They are not walking about with a smile on the lips. They do not recall the twelve past months with joy. They go with bent head, perhaps to hide the tears which are always peeping around the corner. They think of the hard, sad and perhaps unfortunate moments they have experienced this year. Sometimes it is a beloved relative who bade the world a last farewell forever in the course of the year, then again it is a freak of fortune that has thwarted them all year round. In their ears the harsh words of their wives are still ringing: "The children are hungry and there is nothing in the house. We have nothing and are in need of everything. Is there really nothing to be done about it?" These people are going to meet the new year with sadness in the heart and hope, with doubts perhaps, for prosperity. Why, none of us know, but how sad is it sometimes to wait for the hour, upon which the year draws to an end.

Remember:

Tin un vrun-vrun.
Buta (pone, paga) tinu na bo trabou.
Primintí ta debe.

There is a rumour afloat.
Put attention to your work.
Promise is debt.

Día

mardugá
maínta
merdía
tramerdía
atardi
anochi
meianochi
antayera
ayera
awe
mañan
otro mañan

The day

from midnight till 6 a.m.
from 6 a.m. till 12 a.m.
noon
from noon till about 3 p.m.
from 3 p.m. till dark
after dark
midnight
the day before yesterday
yesterday
today
tomorrow
the day after tomorrow

Di diesnuebe les - Nineteenth lesson

Conhuncionnan

The Conjunctions

- | | | |
|----|------------------|---------------|
| a. | di coördinacion | Co-ordinative |
| b. | di suberdinacion | Subordinating |

The conjunctions are divided into:

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------|
| 1. | di copulacion
i, ni, tambe, no solamente, mi tambe. | of copulation |
| 2. | di separacion
o, ni - ni, un ora, otro ora, tanto, como. | of separation |
| 3. | adversativo
ma, pero, sino, sinembargo. | adversative |
| 4. | di conclusion
pues, luego, di manera cu, por lo tantu, asina ta cu, etc. | consecutive |
| 5. | di comparacion
manera, cu. | of comparison |
| 6. | di splicacion (explicacion)
asina ta cu, esei ke meen. | explanatory |
| 7. | di continuacion
ademas, fuera di esei (moreover). | of continuation |
| 8 . | di condicion
si, en caso cu, basta, contal cu, a menos cu, excepto ora. | of condition |
| 9. | di fin
a fin cu, pa | of purpose |
| 10. | di causa
pasobra, como, visto cu, ya cu. | of cause |

11. **di tempu** **of time**
apénas, na medida cu, mientras, tempu cu, ora cu, tempu cu.
12. **di concesion** **concessive**
no obstante (cu) (nevertheless),
apesar cu (in spite of), aunke (though), maske (though).
13. **di duda** **of doubt**
si acaso (dado caso), (if, in case).
(Please, turn to the eleventh lesson.)

59. **Translate into English:** (Translation follows).

Mi mama ta na cas i mi tata ta na Punda. **Ni** mi mama **ni** mi tata ta duná mi placa ora mi ke. Nos amigu Wancho ta gana hopi placa, **ma** tambe é ta gasta hopi. No solamente mi no tin placa, **ma** mi no ta traha tampoco. **Si** bo bini, trese mi bukinan pa mi. **Si** acaso bo no (ta) bini, manda bisá mi. Mi ta duná bo bo buki, **basta** (cu) bo bini. Semper é ta canta, **excepto** ora é ta come. Bo ruman homber **o** bo ruman muhé lo ta na cas awenochi? No señor, **ni** mi ruman homber **ni** mi ruman muhé lo ta na cas awenochi, **pasobra** tur dos lo bai cine. **Tin** ora mi tin gana di skirbi, **tin** ora mi tin gana di lesa (now - now). **Tantu** mi mama **como** mi rumannan gusta lanta tempran. Corsou no ta un isla grandi, **sino** un isla chikitu den Laman Caribe. Corsou ta chikitu, **ma** tin isla mas chikitu aínda. Maske ta un isla chikitu, **sinembargo** (yet) tin hopi hende ta corda riba djé. Lo mi yudá bo cu bo trabou, a **fin** cu bo por gana algu pa biba. Mi ta traha hopi awor, pa mi por sosegá despues. Mi no por bai awe, **pasobra**, awa ta cai. **Como** awa tábata cai, mi no por a bai. **Ya** cu bo a bini caba, mi ta yudá bo, **ma** si bo bini mañan, lo mi no tin tempu pa yudá bo. **Visto** cu (como) su mama ta 'sina malu, é no ta bai trabou awe. P'esei él a pidi liber pa é keda cas yuda su mama. **Apénas** nos yega cas, mi señora a duna nos un kòpi kòfi (koppi koffi) cu lechi. **Na** medida cu nos ta bira bieu, nos ta sinti falta di nos hubentud. Semper nos ta sinti nos contentu, **ora** nos ta cerca nos famía na cas. Nunca mi no a pone atencion na mi trabou, **por lo tantu** mi no por gana mas cu mi ta gana awor. Día i (a)nochi mi ta yuda mi yiunan cu nan lesnan, **di manera** cu tur ta troca klas. Nos mester haci nos trabou, **manera** nos maestro a siña nos. **Si** nos no comportá nos manera hendenan decente anto ningun hende (no) ke ta nos amigu. Mañan mi ta bai haci un biaha, **asina ta cu** e díanan aki lo no tin les. Lo mi haci tur mi pusibel pa yud'é, **pasobra** mi sa cu é ta skars e dianan aki, ademá é tin un famía grandi cu é mester mantené. **No obstante** cu su mayornan ta gasta tur loke nan tin pa su educacion, e hoben ei no ta haci mas cu tira su placa afó. **Apesar** di sabi esaki, su mayornan ta sigui manda placa p'é. **Maske** kiko nos haci pa bai dilanti, semper tin hende cu ke tene nos abou. Bisa mi amigu é sinta wardá mi, **en caso** cu é yega promé cu mi. **En caso** cu bo no tin basta, bin' busca mas cerca mi.

(Translation)

59a. My mother is at home and my father is in town. Neither my mother nor my father give me money, when I want it. Our friend Wancho earns much, but he spends much too. Not only I have no money, but I don't work either. When you come, bring

along my books for me. In case you don't come, let me know. I will give you your book, provided that you come. She (he) always sings, except when she is eating. Will your brother or sister be home tonight? No, sir neither my brother nor my sister will be home tonight for both of them are going to the cinema (movies). Now I feel like writing, then again I feel like reading. My mother as well as my brothers and sisters like to get up early. Curaçao is not a large but a small island in the Caribbean Sea. Curaçao is small, yet there are still smaller islands. Although it is a small island, yet there are many people who think of it. I'll help you with your work in order that you might earn something to live on. I work hard now in order that I may rest later. Today I cannot go, because it rains. As it was raining, I could not go. Now you have come after all, I shall help you but if you come tomorrow I shall not have time to help you. Since his mother is so ill, he does not go to his work today. Therefore he has asked for leave to stay home to help his mother. We had hardly arrived home when my wife gave us a cup of coffee with milk. As we grow older, we miss our youth. We always feel happy when we are home with our family. I have never paid attention to my work, therefore I cannot earn more than I do now. Day and night I help my children with their lessons, so that they all get a pass (their remove). We have to do our work, as our teacher has told us. If we don't behave like decent people, then nobody wants to be our friend. Tomorrow I go (set out) on a journey, so that there will be no class these days. I shall do my utmost to help him, because I know he is without money at present; besides he has a large family, he must support. Although his parents spend everything they have on his education, that young man does nothing else but squander his money. Although they know it, his parents keep sending him money. Although we do everything to get on, there are always people who want to keep us down. Tell my friend to wait for me in case he arrives before me. In case you have not enough, come and get more from me.

UN BIAHA PA ARUBA

A TRIP TO ARUBA

- A. Bo ke bai Aruba cu mi?
- B. Cu muchu gustu. Nunca mi no tábata na Aruba i semper mi tábatin gana di conocé e isla ei.
Mi mester bai Aruba promé mi bolbe Hulanda.
- A. Wel, ami ta bai mañan. Si bo ke bo por bai cu mi. Aruba ta un bunita isla. Tin hopi trabou aya. Tin hopi estranhero i tur hende ta gana hopi placa. Tin hende cu tin asina tantu placa, cu nan no sa kiko haci cuné (with it). Nan a conta mi di un señor cu a bira milionario den menos cu dos aña. I si un arubianu ta bo amigu, bo por conta cu su amistad. Pero si nan ta bo enemigu, bo por wel laga cai.
- B. Bon, mi ta bai cu bo. Mi ta bai cumpra (saca) mi pasashi. Nos lo keda aya un siman. Nos lo keiru conocé tur camina i día mi bolbe mi ta spera di ta satisfechu di e biaha.

- A. Nos ta bai cu avion. Un avion ta tuma mas o menos 15 minuto di Corsou pa Aruba. Tempü pasá hende mester a bai cu barcu di bela, anto un biaha ta dura casi un día. I di Aruba pa Corsou un biaha ta dura algun bes dos, tres día.
- B. Cuánt'or lo nos sali?
- A. Tin varios avion. Si bo lanta tempran, anto nos por sali cu esun di seis or'. Siet'or' ya lo nos ta sintá den Strand Hotel pa desayuná.
- B. Tin algun teatro na Aruba? Tin algun club, camina nos por bai sinta combersá i bebe kòfi o te?
- A. Kiko cu bo ke tin na Aruba. (whatever you want). Mi a tende cu nan a construí un teatro i un hotel mashá bunita. Mi mes no conocé nan, ma hendenan cu a bini di aya a contá mi. Tur hende cu bini di Aruba ta bisa cu nan a pasa mashá bon. (have a good time). Como estranhero nos por worde introducí na un di e varios clubnan cu tin aya. Asina ta, mi ta spera cu nos biahe lo ta mashá agradabel.
- B. Bon, mañan maínta cinc'or' mi ta bin' buscá bo pa nos bai Hato; Ayó/

Answer the following questions:

1. Unda señor A. ke bai?
2. Cu ken é ke bai?
3. Señor B. tábata na Aruba caba?
4. Pakíko é ke bai Aruba?
5. Unda Señor B. ta bai despues cu é bolbe di Aruba?
6. Cu kiko nan ta bai?
7. Cuántu tempü un biaha di Corsou pa Aruba ta dura?
8. Bo conocé Aruba?
9. Kí tempü bo tábata aya?
10. Bo tábata traha na Aruba?
11. Bo tin amigu o conocí na Aruba?
12. Pakíko tin hopi hende aya?
13. Unda hendenan ta traha na Aruba?
14. Cuántu un biaha di Corsou pa Aruba ta costa?
15. I un biaha bai bini (ida i buelta)?
16. Tin bon hotel na Aruba? Cón ta su number?
17. Tin teatro na Aruba?
18. Cuánt'or e señornan ta sali?
19. Cuántu bes pa día hende por bai Aruba cu avion?
20. Kí direccion un avion ta bula pa bai Aruba?
21. Cu kiko nos por bai Hulanda?
22. Cuá ta e biaha mas agradabel pa bai Hulanda?
23. Señor tábata na Hulanda?
24. Señor tin famía na Hulanda?

25. Na cuá ciudad nan ta biba?
26. Cuá ta e ciudad mas grandi di mundu?
27. Cuántu tempu Señor ta na Corsou?
28. Tur Señor su famía ta biba na Corsou?
29. Unda Señor ta biba?
30. Kí number Señor su cas tin?
31. Den cuá caya señor ta biba?
32. Conta nos kiko señor a haci día duminu pasá.

Proverbs:

Maske con scur un nubia ta, su oriya ta di plata.

Every cloud has a silver lining.
Transl.: However dark a cloud may be, it still has a silver lining.

Ora día ta cerca di habri, nochí ta mas scur.

It is always darkest (just) before the dawn.

Di binti les - The twentieth lesson

Preposicionnan

Prepositions

The principal prepositions in Papiamentu are:

pa, **dilanti (di)**, **promé cu**, **tras di**, **te (till, as far as)**, **cu**, **contra**, **(a)riba**, **(a)bou di**, **sin (without)**, **den**, **meimei di (between)**, **for di (from, since)**, **di**, **pa cu (towards, with)**, **durante di (during)**, **na**, **banda di (beside)**.

New words:

compañá	to accompany	recuerdo	keepsake
muraya	wall	decente	decent
cai abou	to fall down	rèspèt	respect
bodega	cellar	ausencia	absence
ofendé	to offend	representá	to represent
motibu	reason	abismo	abyss
soña	to dream	precipicio	precipice
anguel	angel	mustra (munstra)	to show
na laria	in the sky	su tata mes	his own father
aire frescu	fresh air	hardin, hòfi	garden
parti	to divide	(hoffi)	
dal contra	to hit against		
desunion	discord		

Pa: Nos ta come **pa** biba.
M'a cumpr'é **pa** cien florin.

Dilanti di: E ta biba **dilanti (di)** mi cas.
Mi ta cana bo **dilanti**.

Promé cu: Mi ta bini **promé cu** siet'or.
El a yega **promé cu** su tata.

(Pa) tras di: E hardin ta (pa) **tras di** nos cas.
Tras di mi cas mi por mira laman.

Te:	Nos no por keda te och'or' . Nos ta compañá bo te bo cas.
Cu:	Mi no por bai cu bo. Cu pasenshi nos ta gana gloria.
Contra (against)	Contra mi gustu mi no ta haci nada. E bala a dal contra muraya cai abou.
(A)riba:	Mi ta but'é (a)riba mesa. Cu un sombré riba su cabes. Corda riba mi. Mi ta bai ariba .
(A)bou di:	Mi sapatu ta bou di mesa. Tin un bodega bou di mi cas. Mi ta bai abou .
Den:	Un para den man ta mihó cu dies den laria. Parti e florin den boso dos.
Sin:	Sin placa nos no por haci nada.
Meimei di (between)	E tábata pará meimei di nos. Pone e mesa meimei di sala.
For di:	For di (Fo'i) dia duminu mi no a mir'é mas.
Pa cu (towards, to)	Comportá bo mihó pa cu bo famía.
Di:	Esun di mi ta mihó cu esun di bo.
Durante (di):	Durant'i guera é no tábata na Corsou.
Na:	Mi famía ta biba na Hulanda.

Learn by heart:

El a laga su glas cai kibra na pida pida.	He dropped his glass to pieces.
Un pa un nos a bai cas.	We went home one by one.
E ta hole bibida.	He smells of liquor.
Cincu pa un florin.	Five for a guilder.
Mi ta bai na pía.	I go on foot.
E ta na rudía.	He is on his knees.
Dios ta indulgente pa cu pecadornan.	God is merciful towards sinners.
Lo mi yora di alegría.	I'll cry with joy.
Armá cu un cuchú.	Armed with a knife.
Fo'i cinc'or' te siet'or'.	From five till seven o'clock.

Corda riba mi.
 Antes Aruba tábata ricu na oro.
 Nos cas ta baluá pa cinco mil florin.

Mi ta biba na paz cuné.
 Ela bai Aruba pa dos aña.
 Mi no ta gusta hende cana mi tras.
 E porta 'ki ta habri riba caya.
 Un discusion riba política.

Think of me.
 Formerly Aruba was rich in gold.
 Our house has been valued at five thousand guilders.
 I live in peace with him.
 He has gone to Aruba for two years.
 I don't like people to walk behind me.
 This door opens on the street.
 A discussion about politics.

Interheccionnan

Interjections are the words thrown in to express sudden emotional feeling etc.

Interjections

In Papiamentu we can mention the following interjections:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>1. Di prevencion
 Cuidou
 Hala
 Kit'ei fó
 Hepa</p> | } | <p>Of warning:
 Have a care. Be careful

 Out of the way</p> |
| <p>2. Miedu
 Ay, Uy</p> | | <p>of fear:</p> |
| <p>3. Di indignacion
 Caramba, diablo, Abusu.</p> | | <p>of indignation:</p> |
| <p>4. Di dolor
 A a a. . . y, Uuuuuuy.</p> | | <p>of pain:</p> |
| <p>5. Di deseo
 Ohalá, mara, mara berde,
 corda berde</p> | | <p>of wish:

 (I wish it were true).</p> |
| <p>6. Di yamamentu
 Hey, pst, Shon ei.</p> | | <p>of call:</p> |
| <p>7. Di aplauso
 Biba, esta bon, Ayayai.</p> | | <p>of cheer:</p> |
| <p>8. Di animacion
 Animo, ban mira, Ariba.</p> | | <p>of encouragement:</p> |
| <p>9. Di alivio
 Danki Dios, esta bon, ha ha.</p> | | <p>of alleviation:</p> |

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 10. Di admiracion
Lag'i nek, n' por ta, kiko, no. | of admiration: |
| 11. Di saludo
Cunbai, kí tal, halo. | of greeting: |
| 12. Di despedida
Ayo, te aworo, tanten. | of farewell: |

And many other like: Bum, badam, vium, rks, ata, etc.

Cuidou, mi no ke bo mishi (to touch) cu cos di otro hende. **Hala ei fo**, pa polis no cohé bo. **Kit'ei** fó lihé, si no bo ta come sla (a beating). (Si no = otherwise). **Ay**, b'a spantá mi (to frighten). **Uy**, esta mahos (how ugly). **Caramba**, bo no por lagá mi? (Can't you leave me alone?) **Hè**, esta dolor. **Abusu**, laga e mucha bai, no dal é. **Ay**, esta dolor mi ta sinti. Mi mester bai na dokter, **mara** dokter por ranca mi djente sin dolor. **Ohalá** mi gana premio mayor. (first prize). Kíko bo dí, mi biyechi a gana, **mara berde**. **Hei**, Shon ei, nan ta yamá bo. **Pst**, señor su lensu a cai. Nos a gana, **biba**. **Esta bon**, cincú pa nada. **Animo**, sin miedu, un gol mas. **Danki Dios** no tin peliguer. **Halo**, con ta bai. **Ayo**, cumindamentu. **Te aworó**.

biyèchi	lottery	mara berde	I wish it were true
Ayo	good-bye	sin miedu	without fear
spanta	to frighten	peliguer	danger
dal	to beat	cohe	to catch
sinti	to feel	djente	tooth
ranca	to extract	esta dolor	what a pain
te aworo	so long	gana	to win
hala ei fó	go out of the way		

New words:

revista	magazine	Merca	U.S.A.
compañero	companion	bos (vos)	voice
ripará	to perceive	skina	corner
caba	to run low	scucha	to listen
aterisá	to land	esfuerso	effort
drecha	to set right	hoben	young
huntu	together	yama atencion	to draw attention
salta	to jump	transeúnte	passer - by
paracaída	parachute	den esei	in the meantime
campesino	farmer	strañu	strange
aya banda	there in the neighbourhood	acercá	to approach
camina	place	di hopi edad	elderly
ceru	mountain	bisti	to dress
baha	to descend	bistí	dressed
		un bistí	a dress

rondoná	to surround	kanchi	lace
hasta	even	antiguo	antique
manehá	to drive, to pilot	bota	boot
periodista	journalist	por lo menos	at least
skina	corner	sigur	certain(ly)
lamchi	a lamb	haña	to get
bisé	a calf	yen di speransa	full of hope
puítu	a chicken	orguyo	proud

Fo'i un revista.

Algun tempu pasá un oficial mericanu cu tábata bai cu su dos compañeronan i dos cachó den un aeroplanu, fo'i un ciudad na Sur di Europa pa Bagdad, a ripará cu su benzina tábata cabando. Como é no por mira ningun camina unda é por a aterisá, él a drecha su piloto automático i huntu cu su compañeronan él a salta den paracaída. E cachónan a keda den e aeroplanu i esaki a sigui bai. E campesinonan cu tábata trahando aya banda a mira un aeroplanu pasa mashá abou meimei di cerunan i baha sin ningun particular riba un lugá habrí. E hendenan a rondoná e aeroplanu mes ora. Imaginá bo nan sorpresa, amigu lector, ora nan a habri porta di e avion i haña solamente dos cachó aden. Fo'i e día ei turconan ta biba sosegá aya banda, pasobra awor sí nan no tin miedu di Rusia mas, pasobra na Merca hasta cachó ta manehá aeroplanu.

Atraccion pa turistanan.

Un día un periodista tábata pará na un skina di caya den un ciudad grandi na Merca. E tábata scucha cu gustu e esfuersonan cu un shofer hoben tábata haci pa yama atencion di transeúntenan pa nan bai haci un keiru cu su bus pa conocé tur e cosnan interesante di e ciudad ei. Den esei el a mira un figura straño cu tábata acercá. Tábata un señora di hopi edad, altu, elegante, ma bistí cu un bistí di kanchi mashá antiguo, botanan altu, un sombré cu nan tábata bisti por lo menos cincuenta, sesenta aña pasá. Ora e shofer a mira e señora aki acercá, él a kere sigur cu él a haña un pasajero pa su bus i cu un bos yen di speransa, él a puntr'é: "Señora ta deseá di conocé cosnan interesante di nos ciudad?" E señora a lanta su cabes cu orguyo i cu tono (tone) poco agradabel él a respondé: "Hoben, ami ta un di e cosnan interesante di nos ciudad".

Fecha Date:

Curaçao, 25 maart di 1961.

Direccion Address:

Señor Antonio Martes,
Pietermaai 672,
Punda,
Curaçao.

Beginning of a letter:

Estimado amigo,
Mi kerido amigo,
Distinguida Señora,
Señora,
Señorita,
Señor,

Mi a ricibí Señor su carta di fecha 15 di mei i cu muchu gustu mi ta contest'é, pa mi laga Señor sa, cu. . . .

Contestando Señor su carta di día. . . . ta pa mi un gran placer. . . .

Maske cu Señor no conocé mi, sinembargo mi ta tuma libertad di dirigí mi na Señor, pa

Refiriendo na Señor su carta di. . . ., mi ke yama Señor su atencion ariba

End of a letter:

Mi ta keda Señor su amigu i sirbidor

Cu un saludo cordial, mi ta keda manera semper, Señor su sirbidor. . . .

Sperando Señor su contesta mas lihé pusibel, mi ta suscribí. . . .

Sin mas particular pa 'we, mi ta keda Señor su sirbidor. . . .

Invitation:

Señor i Señora Marchena tin honor di saludá atentamente nan amigunan Señor i Señora Cárdena i invitá nan na un comementu dia duminu anochi och'or, na nan cas.

Pietermaai. . . .

Acceptance:

Señor i Señora Cárdena tin honor di avisá Señor i Señora Marchena cu nan ta aceptá cu gustu e invitacion cu nan a caba di ricibí i ta gradicé nan pa nan bondad. Na e ora cumbiní nan lo tin placer di ta presente. . . .

Declination:

Cu sintimentu Señor i Señora Cárdena tin cu manifestá nan duele cu un compromiso hací promé ta impidí nan di acudí na e invitacion cu Señor i Señora Marchena a haci nan i ta suplicá Sr. i Sra. Marchena di aceptá nan excusa. . . .

Congratulation:

Señor A. D. Frans ta saludá su amigu H. Leíto atentamente i ta felicit'é awe, día di su año. . . .

Bon Pascu i Felis Año Nobo.

Mashá Pabien

Congratulations

Presentation:

Mi tin gustu di presentá bo mi amigu. . . .
Cu muchu gustu.

John: "Señora, permití mi presentá mi amigu Señor Torres na Señora".

Señora: "Cu muchu gustu".

Torres: "Ta un honor pa mi, Señora.

Mashá danki
Di nada

Many thanks
Don't mention it

E. R. GOILO

PAPIAMENTU
TEXTBOOK

SUPPLEMENTARY
BOOKLET

Translation of the exercises from the first lesson.

Please read them, then translate them back into Papiamentu or English:

1a. I am Mr. B. My name is Antonio Francisco Bernardo. I live in Otrobanda, in Klipstraat number 2. I work in Punda, in an office. I write letters, ten letters a day. I do much work. My friend works at Shell. He works every day. Mr. Jansen does not work. He has money. He has much money. With money we buy many things; books, copybooks, pencils, pens, ink and many other things. I have a pen and a pencil. With a pen and a pencil I write. I write letters on paper. I don't write a letter with a pencil but with a pen. We sleep every night. We sleep for eight hours. My friend works for eight hours and sleeps sixteen hours. He eats much, but he does not drink much.

2a. I write a letter. I come home. I eat with relish. I go to the Roxy. I drink water and lemonade. I sit on a chair. I work every day. I sleep every night. I go out (leave) at one o'clock. I give my mother all my money. I buy new clothes. I enter the office at eight o'clock. I smoke a packet of cigarettes a day. I live in Klipstraat.

3a. Nos ta skirbi tres carta. Nos ta skirbi tur día. Mi amigu i mi amiga ta skirbi mi hopi. Ayera nan a skirbi cuater carta. Nan ta skirbi cu pen cu ink. Nan no ta skirbi cu potlood. Nos no ta malu. Nos ta salú. Nos ta come bon. Nos ta bebe hopi awa. Nos ta traha bon. Nos ta gana hopi placa. Nos ta bai cine. Nos ta bai cas i nos ta bai drumi. Mi no ta huma hopi. No mas cu un paki pa día. Señor Jansen ta na cas. E ta come. E ta come pan. E ta bebe awa. Ami ta bebe koffi. Nan ta sintá den sala. Nan ta bebe koffi tambe. Cu placa nos ta cumpra hopi cos. Nos ta cumpra buki, skref, potlood, pen etc.

Translation of the exercises from the second lesson.

Read them back into Papiamentu or English.

4a. Our books are on the table. We do not write in our books, but we read from our books. Our books are in Papiamentu, but we have also books in English. We read all day. Our friend reads every day. He reads Papiamentu, Dutch, Spanish, English, French and German. Does he read German also? American and English are almost the same. Our copybooks are on the desk. We open our copybooks and we write our lesson. We have many lessons to learn. What car have you bought? Where have you bought your car? Have you got enough money to buy a car? If I have money, I will buy a car, I don't buy a bicycle.

5. What do you write? What do I eat? What do you eat tonight? What did you eat yesterday? Which book is yours? Where is your book? Where have you bought your books? Why do we work? We work in order to eat. We eat in order to live. If we don't eat, we can't live; we die. Where do you live? I live in Otrobanda, in Naniesteeg number 299. My friend does not live in Otrobanda but in Punda. He lives on the second floor. His house is very fine. Where do you live? How much money have you got? I have no money. I have nothing. In my pocket I have four cents, no more

(nothing else). Who are you? I don't know. Where are you going? I am not going, I am coming. I come from home. My house is close by, it is not far away. Our good friend John does not work, he is at home. He is at home all day. What is he doing at home? I don't know what he is doing at home. Why have you got a pencil? I have a pencil in order to write. I have a mouth in order to eat. I have two hands in order to work. We have two feet in order to walk.

6a. Unda bo ta bai? Mi ta bai Punda. Mi ta bai compra un auto. Un auto nobo. Nos no tin placa pa compra un auto nobo; nos ta compra un bieu. Mi no ta compra un auto, mi ta compra un bicicleta. Unda señor ta biba? Mi ta biba na Newport? Mi ta biba den un cas bunita. E cas no ta di mi. Un cas bunita ta caru. Pakiko nos ta traha? Nos ta traha pa biba. I pakiko nos ta biba? Pa sirbi Dios. Algun hende ta biba pa come. Ami ta biba pa traha. Si nos no traha nos no por come. Cua buki ta di bo? Cua bukinan ta di nan? Nan no tin buki. Bo tin hopi amigu? Mi no tin hopi amigu, pasobra mi no tin placa. Si nos tin hopi placa, nos tin hopi amigu i amiga tambe. Bo tin hopi amigu? Anto bo tin hopi placa tambe.

Translation of the exercises from the third lesson. Read them back.

7a. My friend is ill. He is very ill. His brother is not ill, he is in good health. Without money we cannot buy anything. With much money we can buy many things. If I am hungry, I eat. If I am thirsty, I drink; but only water. I don't drink anything else. Do you? Everybody can work, but few people like working. I know people who do not like working. They like eating. But if someone does not work, he cannot eat. There are people who like drinking, but not water. I know what two and three makes, but I also know what twice three makes. Twice three makes seven less one. Sir, do you know your lesson? Madam, do you know where your book is? Do you know where yours is? Don't you know? Neither do I. I believe that your book is at home. Everybody must die, sooner or later, but nobody wants to die.

8a. Mi tata i mi mama ta na cas. Mi ruman homber i mi ruman muhé tambe. Mi tin tres ruman homber i dos ruman muhé. Mi mayornan tin seis yiu, ma nos no ta mucha mas. Cuántu yiu señor(a) tin? Mi tin dos yiu, un homber i un muhé. Mi yiu homber ta na Punda; mi yiu muhé ta na cas. Señor(a) tin un yiu homber so? Sí, un so. Cuántu un auto nobo costa? No hopi, seis mil florin so. No tin ningun hende na cas. Tur hende a bai cine. Bo tambe ta bai cine? No, ami no ta bai. Mi ta keda cas. Mi ta bai lesa un buki bunita. Nos ta come tres bes pa día. Aki mi tin tres potlood, un pa bo, un pa mi, i un pa Jan. Mi gusta traha. Abo tambe? Cuántu ta cuater bes cuater? I cuater kita dos? Mi n'sa.

Translation of the exercises from the fourth lesson. Read them back.

9a. This is a pencil. That is a pen. That yonder is a paper. Is this a book? Yes, sir. Is that a watch? No, sir, that is a box of cigars. What is that yonder, a car or a truck? It is neither a car nor a truck, it is an omnibus. What do you with a pencil? With a pencil I write. I write my lesson, but I do not write letters. I write letters with a pen. My pen is very good. I have bought my pen in Heerenstraat. My pen costs nine

guilders and ten cents. My brother has a very good pen. He has also bought his pen in Heerenstraat, but his pen costs much money. He has a Parker 51. With my pen I write lessons, letters, exercises and many other things. We write letters to England and to other places. These letters are for my father, my mother and my sister. My brother is here. He lives with me. This letter is for my father. That one is for my mother and that one yonder is for my brother. I have answered two letters, the one of my mother's and the one of my father's.

10a. Kíko esaki ta? Kíko esei ta? E bukinan aki ta di mi, e bukinan ei ta di bo i e bukinan aya ta pa mi amigu Jan. Esaki ta un buki bunita. E ta un regalo di mi amiga. E ta lesa hopi. E ke pa mi tambe lesa hopi. Ma mi no ta gusta lesa. Mi ta lesa solamente corant. Kén e hendenan aki ta? Mi no sa. Nan no ta nos amigu. Kén e hendenan ei ta? Mi no conocé eseyan tampoco. Bo tin lensunan. No mi no tin lensunan. Mi mama tin mi lensunan. E mester labanan. Cuántu les señor a siña? Mi no a siña e les aki. Mi a siña e otro lesnan. Cuá cartanan señor a skirbi, esunnan na señor su tata of esunnan na señor su mama. Mi no tin tempu pa skirbi carta. Mi mester traha. Mi ta traha mashá hopi, ma mi ta gana mashá poco.

Translation of the exercises from the fifth lesson.

11a. Where is your pen? I have not got it. I saw it on the table. Where did you buy it? I bought it in Heerenstraat. Have you seen John today? Today I have not seen him. I saw him yesterday. Do you want an apple? No, eat it by yourself. Yes, I will eat it by myself. Where is my lemonade? I have drunk it. Why have you drunk it? Because it is not yours. Have you got your coat? No, look for it for me. It is in the sitting-room or in the bedroom. My friend will come for me at five o'clock. Tell him that I shall not come before six o'clock. Good, I'll tell him. John wants his copy-book. Give it to him. No, I will not give it to him, because it is mine. Is it yours? Where did you find it? I did not find it, I bought it and paid for it. It costs 25 cents, but it is worth 15. Have you heard from your brother? No, but I wrote him yesterday. Maybe he will come next week. I would like to see him.

12a. What is this? For whom is that? How many papers are there on the table? What have you got in your hand? In this room there are two tables. There are also eight chairs, but there are no cupboards. We are sitting on chairs and our friend John is standing in front of us. After the lesson we shall go home. There we shall read the newspaper, drink coffee, eat cookies, smoke cigarettes or cigars, and afterwards we shall go to bed. I am thirty years old.

My mother is fifty-five. My father is older. He is not young, he is old. The Dutch flag is our flag. It is red, white and blue. Everybody has a flag at home. I also (too). A rainbow has many colours. I know red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, but there are many more colours. Orange is a very beautiful colour. The neck-tie of this gentleman has all the colours of the rainbow. Mine has only one colour, it is green. In the shops in town we can buy all kinds of things. We can also buy all colours of neckties. In some shops we can buy many beautiful dresses. A white suit costs 45 guilders, but there are also cheaper ones.

13a. Mi no tin placa pa cumpra un dashi nobo. E dashi di e señor akí tin tur color di arco di cielu. Orañe ta un color bunita. Nos ta skirbi cu pen i potlood. Nos ta skirbi tambe cu kreit riba borchí. E tayónan riba mesa ta blancu. Bo a mira algun bes tayó corrá? No, corrá no, ma blou sí. Nos tin tayó blancu so na cas. Kíko bo(so) tin? Nos famía ta biba na Inglatera, nos tata, nos mama, (nos) rumannan homber i muhé. Mi tin dos ruman homber na Corsou i un ruman homber na Aruba. Kí color su carson tin? E ta bieu, é no tin color. E flus di mi amigu i é bistí di mi ruman muhé ta blancu, blancu blancu. Bini akí. Bai aya. Nos ta bini akí siet'or i nos ta bai aya neub'or. Kí ora les ta cuminsá? Mi no sá exactamente ki ora les ta cuminsá. Meester (maestro) semper ta bini lat. Kí día señor ta bai Inglatera? Mi ta bai Inglatera día mi sa papia papiamentu. E potlood aki ta di mi. E pen aki ta di djé. E buki aya ta di meester. Mi ta contentu. Mi tin un florin. Tom no ta contentu, é ta tristu. El a perde un florin. Nos por cumpra hopi cos, ma nos no ta cumpra nada. Nos ta hiba nos placa banco. Kíko nos ta haci cu tur e placa cu nos tin na banco?

Translation of the exercises from the sixth lesson.

14a. I am the teacher. I take a book. I don't give you the book. I put it on the table. You take the book. You open it. You begin to read. You read a nice lesson. I do not read. I hear you reading. You read papiamentu. I go to the door. You go to the window. I see somebody at the door. I open the door. The person enters. It is my friend John Tromp. He lives in Otrobanda. He is learning papiamentu. John, count from one to a hundred. One, two, three etc. John, do me a favour and give me one guilder. I want a guilder to buy a dozen pencils. What do you see in this room? In this room I see two tables, three windows, one door, many chairs and many other things. Where are your shoes? I have no shoes. My shoes are in a store in Punda! Yesterday I smoked three cigars. How many cigarettes did you smoke yesterday? Yesterday I did not smoke, I was ill (sick). In this box there are many cigars. How many? I do not know. If you want to know, you will have to count them.

15a. We have two hands, a right hand and a left hand. We work with both. There are people who work with only one hand. I for one cannot do anything with my right hand. I am left-handed. Which hand is this? I don't know, Sir. I think it is my right hand, because I write with it. This one is my left hand, because my mother said so. How many feet have we? We all have two, a right foot and a left foot. How many eyes have we? Everybody has two. How many ears? Two also. How many noses? Only one; we have no room on our face for more. You are sitting and I am sitting. We are both sitting. You are standing and he is standing. You are both standing. The table is before me. The chair is behind you. I take a piece of chalk and I go to the blackboard. I write many letters and many words on the black-board. I do not write my name on the black-board but on a piece of paper.

My name begins with **e** and it ends on **e**. Yours begins with **a** and ends in **a**. What do you read every day? Every day I read the newspaper. I receive three newspapers every day. There are no newspapers on Sunday. We read books, magazines (periodicals) and foreign newspapers. Which letter is between **c** and **e**? Between **c** and **e** is **d**. I have no **d** in my name.

16a. I go to town and I buy a hat. Now I have a hat in my hand. A new hat. My father has an old hat. I present him with a new one. An expensive one. One costing f. 25,45. Now we are going home. We are going to sit down in an easy chair. We open a newspaper and we begin to read. We read news about the war in China. We also read about a wedding. Gentlemen, what are you doing? We are not doing anything. We are thinking of the situation in the world. Meanwhile we are smoking a cigarette. The book I bought some days ago is thick. It has many pages. More than 456. In the twelfth lesson, on page 82 there is a nice reading-piece. It deals with a father of a family. In half an hour we can go from Punda to Westpoint, not by car but by plane. In my pocket I have not got more than 25 cts., just enough to pay the bus to go home. How many children have you, madam? I have only one. One is more than enough to turn the house upside-down. What colour are these books? I think that both are black. No, it is not true, both are green. Where do you go on Sundays, to the Catholic or to the Protestant church? If I am a Roman catholic I go to the Catholic church. If I am protestant I go to the Protestant church.

Translation of the exercises from the seventh lesson.

17a. Curaçao is a small island in the Caribbean Sea. Curaçao is only 440 km², Aruba is smaller. Aruba is half the size of Curaçao. Bonaire is one and a half times larger than Aruba. But in Bonaire there are only 8000 people. Aruba has many more people, but not so many as in Curaçao. One of the great men in the history of Curaçao is without any doubt Luis Brion, who helped Simon Bolivar in the liberation of various countries in South America, like Venezuela and Colombia. Santo Domingo is a very large island north of Curaçao, one hour away by plane. Saint Thomas also, but Saint Thomas is smaller and farther away. Are there good people in Curaçao? Yes, there are many, but there are many bad ones too. What is your boss like? A good man or a bad one? And you yourself, what are you like? My child says that a red car is more beautiful than a grey one, but I like a black one better. What colour is yours?

18a. If some one has several children he can't say which one he loves the best of all. Have you never seen a Chinese ship? Chinese ones I have not seen but Japanese ones I have (seen). Before the war many Japanese ships came to Curaçao. They came to buy scrap iron to make cannons. Which house is bigger, your or your brother's? My brother has no house, neither have I. We live with our parents. Our parents' house is the most beautiful one in our street. My friend's house is the smallest and ugliest one. The Governor of Curaçao lives in a very big house. Such a house we call a palace. Is there not more than one palace in Curaçao? In Holland there are several. We like everything that is beautiful. Nobody likes something which is ugly. Who is the richest person in Curaçao? I don't know, but there are many rich people here. A stone house is stronger than a wooden one, but a wooden one is cheaper. We do not know cheap houses. We only know expensive houses. An American car is more expensive than a French one, but an old car is much cheaper.

19a. In the plantations in Curaçao there are various kinds of fruit: mangos, medlars, guavas, chimarucus, rarahas, cashews, water melons, melons, pumpkins, soursops,

grapes, coco-nuts, dates, lemons and some other fruit. There is sweet fruit and sour. A lemon is very sour, but there are also sweet lemons. Fruit is very expensive in Curaçao. A paw-paw that used to cost 25 cts., costs one guilder now. We don't like to buy dear fruit. Apples and pears are expensive, but they have to be brought from abroad. We hardly ever have cheap fruit. It hardly exists. In Curaçao there are few flowers. On my lady-friend's birthday, I don't present her with a bouquet of flowers from Curaçao, but I go to town to a flower-shop and I buy exotic flowers. These are not cheap, but dear, very dear. A rose 25 cts, a marguerite 10 cts, a gladiola sixty cts. and there are still more expensive ones.

20a. The harbour of Curaçao is not as large as the harbour of New York, but during the last war it played as important a part. Curaçao is so well-known for its oil-refinery, that people from all parts of the world come to seek work here. The price of water in Curaçao is so high that the name of L.W.V. is like a nightmare for its inhabitants. (L.W.V. = name of the water-company). Although an American car is more beautiful than a European one, yet many people prefer a European car for its economy and its low price.

21a. Corsou ta e isla mas grandi di Antiyanan Hulandes. Corsou ta mas o menos trinta miya di costa di Venezuela, i é ta conocí pa e petroleo di Venezuela cu ta ser refiná aki. E isla tin un superficie di mas o menos 440 km²; é ta 61 km largu i na algun lugar 11 km anchu, mientras cu na Bullenbaai é ta solamente 4 km anchu. E turista cu biaha pa Willemstad, ta bishitá un di e ciudadnan mas bunita di Laman Caribe. (Un) biaha di Hulanda pa Corsou ta dura 14 ora cu avion. Cu bapor un biaha asina ta dura mas o menos 10 día, ma anto cu un bapor mashá rápido. Mayor parti di hende cu no tin purá, ta haci e biaha cu bapor. Otronan ta haci asina pasobra aínda nan tin miedu di bula. Ami tambe tin mashá miedu, maske cu mi a haci sigur cincuenta biaha cu avion. Hopi hende ta preferá comodidad di bula no obstante nan miedu di biaha cu avion.

Translation of the exercises from the ninth lesson.

22a. I was ill. My friend was ill. Mr. Maduro was ill. Mrs. Gomez was ill. Everybody was ill. We were at home. We were not at the movies last night. We do not go to the movies when we are not in good health. A sick person does not go out; he remains at home. We don't remain at home always. We have to work every day Sunday etc. . . . Yesterday it was Sunday. Everybody was glad. My mother was in the kitchen. My sister was at church, my brother was in town and I was at my work. I worked from eight o'clock in the morning till five o'clock in the evening. Yet I was glad because there is not so much work on Sunday. We walk around, we laugh, we drink lemonade, we smoke cigarettes, we talk and we look at the people who are passing by, but if we were home, it would have been better.

23a. We could have gone to the Cinelandia last night, but we were not able to get home early enough. We were in Otrobanda and the bridge was open. We could not cross by boat, because we were in a car. The motorists are still waiting for a bridge over St. Anna-bay. When I was young, I liked working. I could work all day without

getting tired. Now I get tired quickly. Formerly I could play at football, all day, but now I can't run anymore. I get out of breath. If we don't breathe we die. If we do not eat nor drink, we also die. One day a physician told a patient: "If you don't stop drinking rum, you will go blind." The patient answered: "Doctor, I have already seen everything that there is to be seen in the world". The physician wanted to help him, but he did not want to be helped.

Translation of the exercises from the tenth lesson.

24a. In my room I have many books. Books in Dutch, in Spanish, and in English. In Papiamentu I have only twelve. Formerly there were not many books in Papiamentu. At present there are some. Yesterday I felt like reading a good book, but in my bookcase there were none. When we feel like going to the pictures, we dress, get into the car and go to town. We park our car near the Roxy, Cinelandia or West End and we go to the ticket-window to buy our tickets. When we go to the balcony we pay one guilder fifty cents; when we go to the pit, we pay ninety cents. Formerly the movie-theatres in Curaçao were not expensive. Once or twice a week we could buy one ticket for two persons. There were people, who went only on those days to the pictures. We called that means of entry "enganche". Enganche means "coupling" in English. People were coupled.

25a. I did not know your mother was ill. I did not know either, that you do not live in town anymore. Where are you living now? Outside the town? Many people live outside the town. Did you know I am living outside the town too? Indeed, I am living in a little house near Sant Rosa. My house has a sitting-room, two small bedrooms, a backroom and a kitchen. Behind the house we have a large yard. There I have a pen with fifteen hens and a rooster. I have no pigeons, for pigeons cause shortage of money in the home. A little bird told me so (an expression). Although we all say, we are not superstitious, yet only very few people in Curaçao keep pigeons. The saying goes: "There is more in it than appears". Last night I did not come home early, because I had to work until late. We all had to keep on working, for we have to take stock in the shop. We take stock, so Mr. Toni knows, how much money he has earned.

26a. It is not true that I was ill. I was hungry. I was also thirsty, but I would not drink water. I don't like drinking water. I like to drink tea. We liked drinking coffee, but at present we don't drink coffee any more. In Aruba I knew a lot of people but I did not know all by name. It is very difficult to remember the names of all the people. Yesterday I did not know my lesson for I had not learned it properly. If I learn my lesson properly, then I always know it well. Everybody has to work hard for a living. My friend has worked very hard, but nowadays he does not work anymore. He sleeps, walks and eats. His properties work for him. We had to work, although we did not like to work. This book has cost five guilders. In former days it cost six. It cost more than at present. Mr. B's wife was very ill. Now she is not ill anymore. She is quite healthy. Mr. B's sister is the cleverest teacher in our school. She speaks many languages, but she does not speak papiamentu. It is time she learns Papiamentu too.

27a. When we were small, we did not like to learn our lessons. Now we feel the lack of what we did not learn at school. Many people did not like to pay taxes but now everybody has to pay, whether they like it or not. When I was small, I did not like smoking, but now I smoke quite a lot, more than a packet of cigarettes a day. There are people, who do not smoke cigarettes, they smoke cigars or a pipe. When I smoke a pipe, I fall ill, that's why I don't smoke one. When my brother became a soldier, he did not know what a gun was. Now he is a great marksman (shot). Madam, did you know your lesson yesterday? Madam, can you tell me, where your husband is? Is your eldest child at home? You should not spend all your money at the beginning of the month. If you spend all your money, then you cannot eat till the end of the month. If you do not pay your debts, you cannot borrow anymore. There are people who like to borrow but they don't like to pay. I do not like borrowing, but I don't like paying either. Although he wished to die, he could not die because the doctors saved him. Although we don't want to die, we must die. Our life is much too short. Many people we knew ten years ago, are not in the world anymore; they are at rest. I like to rest too, not underground but in a chair, on a sofa, a hammock or on board a big ship etc.

28a. Tempu mi tábata na skol, mi mester a siña hopi. Mi mester a siña: lesa, skirbi, aritmética, canta, gramática, dibuhá (pinta), geografía, i hopi otro cos. Mi tata tábata conocé hopi hende na Corsou i tambe hopi na Aruba. Mi no tábata conocé hopi na Aruba, ma awor mi conocé hopi na Corsou. Señorita tábata sa cu no ta bon pa huma hopi? No ta bon, mi sa (esei), ma huma ta dushi. Bo sa huma? Mi no sa huma, ma mi sa bebe hopi. No alcohol, ma awa i limonada. Bo sa balia? No, mi no ta balia nunca. Sí mi gusta mira balia. Antes mi ruman homber no tábata gusta koffi, ma awor é ta bebe dies koppi pa día. Bo tábata gusta té antes? No, nunca mi no a gust'é. Ayera nos mester a bai cas nueve'or, ma nos a yega cas te dies or. Nos mester a keda traha. Aña pasá é ker a bai New York, ma é no tábatin placa. Ami ker a bai China. Mi tábatin placa, ma mi no a bai. Cuántu un auto nobo costa e aña aki? Cuántu nan tábata costa aña pasá? Hopi menos, mas cu mil florin menos. Aña pasá mi no tábatin basta placa pa cumpra un nobo. E aña 'ki tampoco i otro aña lo mi no tin tampoco. Lástima, no ta berde? (Ta duele, no?).

Translation of the exercises from the twelfth lesson.

29a. In the street I see a lot of things. I see people, animals, motorcars, bicycles, shops, groceries, wheelbarrows, carts and many more things. I also see many people at work, children who go to school, people who are walking, men who are sauntering about (idling) (loafing). In short all kind of things.

30a. Na mi cas mi tin tur sortu di cos. Mi tin buki, skref, kashi, mesa, stul, portret, cuadro, koppi, skotter, tayó, cuchú, cuchara, forki i hopi cos mas. Ora mi ta riba caya mi ta wak e hendenan; mi ta mira e autonan, e bicicletanan. Mi ta drenta un pakus i mi ta cumpra algun cos. Mi por cumpra: sapatu, mea, lensu, carson, camisa, sombré etc. Mi mester paga hopi placa. Si mi no tin placa mi ta cumpra na crédito i mi no ta paga nunca.

31a. At home I have many books in Dutch. I also have several in Papiamentu and in English. We have no books in Chinese at home, because we cannot read Chinese. Only Chinese read books in Chinese. When I have books I cannot read I sell them.

32a. Mayor parti di mi bukinan ta na hulandes, ma mi tin tambe buki spaño, ingles i papiamentu. Esunnan na papiamentu no ta asina trabahoso manera esunnan na hulandes i esakinan no ta asina trabahoso manera esunnan na spaño. Bukinan ruso nos no tin. Solamente rusionan ta lesa bukinan ruso. Esakinan ta mashá difícil. Bo por (sa) lesa nan? Ami tampoco.

33a. If I have ten guilders, I shall buy many things. I'll buy many pencils, pens, paper and I'll buy also some pairs of stockings (socks). With a hundred guilders I'll buy: two white suits, a pair of shoes and a necktie. How many shirts can we buy for twenty guilders? How many times can we eat for five guilders? For the five guilders our mother can buy much food. She can buy: bread, cheese, sausage, ham, sugar and also meat, bacon, oil, butter and many other things.

E sombréan, camisanan i bistínan cu mi a cumpra no ta mescos cu esunnan cu mi amigunan a cumpra. Na fin di luna nos por cumpra mashá hopi cos. Nos por cumpra: e bukinan nobo i bieu den pakus di Señor B., e skrefnan grandi i chikitu den pakus di Señora C., e bistínan blou i gel den Heerenstraat, e sapatunan maron i pretu, etc. Di e sapatunan akí, e pretunan ta pa mi i e maronnan ta pa mi ruman homber. Di e bistínan, e blou ta pa mi ruman muhé i e gel ta pa mi amiga.

35a. How are your children? They are at home. They are doing well, thank you. My children are always at home. Yours too? Yes, nearly always, but yesterday they were not at home. My sisters came for them to go for a swim in Piscadera. They have been swimming all day from morning till evening. Their faces were burned, their arms were very red. Today their bodies are full of blisters.

36a. Here are your books. I don't want them. I want these. The others are for you. Bring the others along for me tomorrow. Which blue ones for me. I have not got the blue ones, I have the red ones. Which ones do you want? The new ones or the old ones. Bring along the The Spanish ones or the English ones.? I have neither the Spanish nor the English ones. I have the Dutch ones.

37a. Mi yiunan ta bai skol di Isla. Unda esunnan di Meneer (Señora etc.) ta bai? Esunnan di mi ta bai skol na Punda (stad). Enan di mi amigu tambe. Enan di mi ruman muher no ta bai skol mas. Esunnan di mi ruman homber tampoco. Pakíko nan no ta bai skol mas? Min' sa. Mi ta kere cu nan ta kere cu nan ta mashá bieu. Nan a siña bon? Si, mashá bon. Nan sa lesa, skirbi, conta di un te mil i nan sa cu nan ta biba na Corsou. Nos tur tin hopi buki. Esunnan di mi no ta asina bunita manera esunnan di bo. Esunnan di bo ta mes bunita cu esunnan di djé. Enan di djé ta mas bunita cu esunnan di su ruman homber. Esunnan di mi tata ta (esunnan) di mas bunita di tur. (ta mas bunita cu tur).

38a. I think I am one of the first who go to church on Sunday. Why, Sir? Because I live next to the church. As soon as the bell is rung for the first time, I get up, get dressed and I go and sit in the church to watch people coming in. Some of them are neatly dressed, others not. Some are half asleep. The last shall be first, but not always. The finest spots in Curaçao are: San Pedro, Boca Tabla, Kenepa and Playa Grandi. I do not know which one you like best. Are there other spots you prefer. No, I like the same spots.

39a. The 17th of March, the polling-day, (election-day) everybody had to go to vote. The rich people, but the poor as well. They, who stayed at home, did not fulfill their duty as citizens. That's what your brother says. Not all people think the same way.

40a. Un di e promé europeonan (europeanunan) cu na 1499 a buta pía na tera aki, tábata sigur sigur Alonso de Ojeda. E tábata tambe un di e spañónan, cu, día el a yega aki, a skirbi den su diario: "E isla aki ta habitá pa gigantenan". Ojeda i su hendenan (hombenan) a core bai ora algun di e gigantenan akí tábata acercá. (Lo) mi ke sa si e habitantenan di promer ayá di nos isla tábata mas grandi cu un europeo medianu.

41a. Den un di e (dje) temanan aki dilanti nos a papia di e plekkinnan mas bunita di nos isla, ma lo ta facil mencioná tur e plekkinan bunita na Hulanda? Mi ta duda cu un hende conocé nan tur. Tur hende mester a bai vota día 17 maart, excepto esunnan cu tábata (drumi) malu na cama. Ata bo skrefnan nobo (skref nobonan). Duná mi e bieunan tambe. Cuá bieunan? Esunnan di ayera. Eseinan ta mashá bieu. Tira nan afó(r).

42a. I go home at eight o'clock. I came here at seven o'clock. My friends come to me tonight. They will stay until Monday. Tonight they will eat, drink, dance, sing, laugh etc. Yesterday I saw my brother. He would have come if his wife had not been ill. Tomorrow I'll go to his house. I'll take a present along for him. Did you go to town yesterday. I was not there yesterday, but I'll would have come, if my husband had been at home. He had to work till ten o'clock at night. If he had not worked yesterday, he would have been obliged to work today. That's why he came home so late last night. Formerly we celebrated the Queen's Birthday on the 31st of August, now we celebrate it on the 30th of April. That day we walk in the streets all day.

43a. Ayera mi a mira mi amigu na Punda. E tábatin un regalo pa mi. Lo él a duná mi e regalo, si mi a combid'é. Como mi no a combid'é, mi no a hañ'é. Lo bo bini cerca mi awenochi? Nos lo balia, come, bebe, etc. Lo bini hopi hende. Mi no sabi. Mi a combidá hopi hende, ma cuantu hende lo bini, mi no sa. Mi ta spera mas o menos binti hende. Ora mi yega lo boso a balia i canta caba.

44a. Which arm is this one? This is my right arm. The other one is my left arm. We have two arms. We work with both. We only write with our right hand. There are people who can write with their left hand, but not everybody can. Which foot (which leg) is this one? This one is my left foot. When I was a soldier, I knew my

left leg quite well. A soldier starts marching with his left leg. Many people have blue eyes. Other people have black eyes. Everybody has two ears. With our ears we hear. We hear everything that other people say. We hear the birds singing. We hear the radio and the pick-up (gram). We often hear what we should not hear. Things that trouble our ears. Who is this gentleman? I don't know him. I think it is Mr. Maduro. The other gentlemen are his friends. They live in the same street in Otrobanda. I live on the Punda side. Sir, do you know this young lady? Yes, I know her quite well. She is a friend of mine. She is a sister of Mr. Fernandez, who works with the Government. And those ladies over there, who are they? I do not know who they are. I often see them, but where they live, I do not know. I am sitting. You are standing. I am tired. You are not. I work all day. You walk and you do nothing else. You get up at eight o'clock in the morning. You sit down at the table for breakfast and after that you go out. At noon you come back and have your lunch. At one o'clock you are asleep. You sleep till five o'clock. Again you have a meal and after that you get dressed and you go to the pictures. At midnight you return home and you go to sleep until next day.

45a. Mañan, dia duminco lo mi ta lesando henter día. Naturalmente lo mi huma tambe i bebe koffi o té. Semper cu mi mir'é, é ta humando. Mi ta kere cu é ta huma tur su salario. Ora nos tin vacacion, nos ta pasa nos tempu lesando i durmiendo. Antes é tabata biba na Corsou; awor é ta biba den un bunita kinta den vecindario di Naarden. Mi yiu, bo no mester drenta cas nunca coriendo. Promé(r) bo mester limpia bo pia i cuminda bo tata i bo mama. Bon, Papa, lo mi no drenta cas coriendo, ma cumindando.

Translation of the exercises from the fourteenth lesson.

46a. Now I am reading a newspaper. At the same time I am smoking a pipe. My wife is writing a letter to her mother. Her mother lived with us, but now she is living in a village near Rotterdam. What are you doing there? Are you working or playing? I don't like lazy people at my work. Everybody is working and you are loafing. Yesterday a boy was crossing the road when a motorcar came along. But nothing happened. There was a distance of twenty metres between the two. I am taking lessons in Papiamentu. Last year I took lessons in French. I don't take lessons in Spanish anymore. I know already a good deal of Spanish. Yesterday we worked hard. Among the two of us we earned fifty guilders. Who are taking lessons in Papiamentu? Why are they learning Papiamentu? When I arrived in Curaçao, they were learning English. Now they are putting into practise what they learned. My friend has received many letters from Holland. Today he is reading all day. Next week he will answer them. Now he is reflecting upon what his relatives have written. The reason I don't like writing, is that I need not answer any letters. Receiving letters is quite pleasant, but writing letters is not.

47a. What are you doing there? I am laughing because I do not know my lesson. Is that something to laugh about? No, it is something to cry about. Open your book and start reading. I open my book and I read. Miss B. closes her book. She does not read anymore. Mr. Díaz, please go to the door and open it. Quite good. Please come to me now and tell me what you have done. Which city is the largest in the world?

How many people are there living in Curaçao? How many people are there living in Aruba? Why are there many people, who work in Aruba? Because there is an oil-refinery. Here in Curaçao there is one too. Many people work here too in an oil-refinery. They earn much money and every three years they go on leave. They make a voyage to Europe. They go to Amsterdam, the capital of the Netherlands or they go to Paris to drink wine. When I have money, I go to Cuba. The capital of Cuba is Havana. Havana is the finest city of the West Indies. Havana is about as large as Amsterdam. Willemstad, the capital of Curaçao is not big; it is a small town.

48a. Awor mi no ta lesando, ma skirbiendo. Na mes momentu (tempu) mi ta humando un cigaría. Mi no ta huma hopi, cuater o cinco cigaría pa día. Tin hende cu ta huma hopi. Tin hende cu ta huma mas cu un paki pa día. Huma hopi no ta bon pa nos salú. Hende cu ta huma hopi, no por come bon. Mi no ta huma hopi, p'esei mi por come bon. Ma mi ta come pa biba, mi no ta biba pa come. Awor mi ta haciendo mi traduccion. Ora mi a yega cerca djé é tábata lesando corant. E ta lesa corant di Corsou, ma tambe hopi corant di Hulanda. Si é no ta lesando é ta skirbiendo. Kíko bo ruman homber ta haci (haciendo) na Aruba? E ta traha of é ta camna pornada. Awendía é ta traha henter día. Antes é no tábata traha. Mi tata tábata dun'é placa i mientras é tábatin placa, é no tábata traha. Nos no mester duna hende floho placa. No ta bon. Tin hende cu no ta traha, mientras cu nan tin placa den nan sacu. Aki na Corsou tambe tin. Un di e stadnan mas bunita di mundu ta siguramente Paris, ma e stad akí a sufri mashá di guera. Anto e hendenan tábata pober i después di diesdos or' of un or' no tábatin hende mas 'riba caya. Corsou no ta pober, ma aki tambe hendenan ta drumi diesdos or'.

Translation of the exercises from the fifteenth lesson.

49a. I have to go home, otherwise my mother will become angry. I had to run to get (come) home in time. I would have come early, if I had left at five o'clock. I would have stayed for dinner but I had not enough time. They all thought I could have come, but I could not because I had not been invited. I should have been able to work if I had not been ill. As I feel sick, I shall not work these days. I should have been able to speak Chinese, If I had been born in China, but as I was born in Curaçao, I speak Papiamentu. I should have known my lesson, if I had learned it, but as I had no time to learn lessons, I know nothing. I could have bought a car, if I had had enough money, but as I have not much money, I shall buy a bicycle. As I did not know that he is in Curaçao, I did not call on him yet. (pay him a visit). Now that I know that he is here, I'll call on him this very day. As he had not sent me word when he would come, I did not go to Hato to see him. If he had sent me word I should have liked to meet him.

50a. Nan tur ta kere, cu nos amigu ta felis, ma loke nan no sa ta, cu é ta gana mashá poco pa biba (di djé). Como mi no a mira mi mayornan dos aña caba, mi ta bula Amsterdam mañan pa bishitá nan. Lo mi (kier) a yud'é cu gustu si mi tábatin placa cerca mi, ma como mi no ta poseé ni un cen, é por acudié cerca otro hende. Nos ningun (no) tábata sa, cu é tábata sa balia asina bon. Awor cu nos sa, lo nos invit'é

semper. Lo mi tábata por traha, si mi tábatin trabou, ma como mi no tábatin trabou, mi no por a traha. Si mi a bis'é unda mi tábata biba, lo é tábata sa esei. Si nos tábata biba na Venezuela, nos lo por papia spaño, ma como nos ta biba na Corsou, nos ta papia papiamentu.

51a. After it had not been raining for quite some time, we have had plenty of rain in Curaçao this week. Yesterday it rained so much, we all were late for our work. But better late than never. It is never too late to change our way of life and to lead a more practical, simple and much better life than we have lead (lived) up till now. Though it is very warm in Curaçao, yet I prefer a bit of warmth to an intense cold as is prevalent in Holland in winter. It is not necessary to have a lot of money in order to feel happy. Happiness does not consist of the amount of money, one has in the bank, but of the good things one does with it. I should like to know if a rich man, when he has just got up from a table, supplied with all sorts of exquisite dishes, has an idea, how many people there are in his own country who might have to go to bed without a slice of dry bread in their stomachs. I should also like to know if this person has any idea how happy he should feel if he would spend a part of his capital to appease the hunger of the poor wretches of his country. A rich man who confers benefits and who in his wealth thinks of the misery of the poor is to me some one who may consider himself really to be happy. There is no doubt that there are many people in Curaçao, who help the poor. There are even some who send alms in a sealed envelope to several poor families of our island, but how many there are too, who say loudly: "Go and look for work", when a beggar opens his hand to ask them for an alms. And often knowing that the person before them has scarcely the strength to put out his hand, let alone to go out working. Whatever we give to a poor man, he is glad of it. Something is better than nothing. Do right without expecting thanks.

52a. Some of the most important cities of the West Indies are without doubt Havana, Santo Domingo, San Juan, Port of Spain and Willemstad. Of these I know only Willemstad. The most beautiful certainly is Havana. Any quarter of Havana you take, is beautiful. I should like to have enough money to visit Havana. It is strange, that people without money care more about travelling than rich people. It is not strange, for a rich man can travel when he wants to. On the contrary somebody who has not something and feels the lack of it, desires more ardently to possess it. If I feel tired I stop working and smoke a cigarette. But generally I am not bored while working. I urge myself on thinking of the use of my work.

From a club-organ.

53a. Two tears rolled from Tom's eyes, when his mother explained to him that she had not the money to buy the footballshoes Tom was so anxious to get and that she hardly earned enough money to provide for the prime necessities of life and to provide for Tom and his little sister. Tom looked at the new shoes of some of his comrades with eager eyes, and although he understood quite well the poverty and want of his beloved mother, yet he had hoped with his childish heart that his mother could have done something to comply with his wish. Tom went on the street in low spirits and he met his friend Nel, who had been waiting for him for quite some time

to hear the result. Without saying a word Tom shook his head and Nel understood everything immediately. Following the usual way both went towards the seaside. Walking there, their eyes fell on a pair of shoes which were in a pretty good condition. Quickly they looked to see whether the shoes fitted them. What a joy. They did. Being faithful friends each took a shoe: Tom the left shoe and Nel the right one. That night two boys slept contentedly and quickly. They had at least one shoe to kick the ball with on Sunday.

56a. Oranan di día ta worde partí den dos parti. Nos ta yama e partinan akí: dia i anochi. Durante (di) día nos por mira bon. Sí ta scur, nos no por mira bon. Nos mester cende (un) lus. Nos ta cende (habri) lus eléctrica. Antes no tábatin lus eléctrica. Den e tempu ei tábatin lampi di kerosin o bela (di cebu). Mayoría di edificionan ta worde alumbrá awendía cu lus eléctrica. Esaki ta realmente hopi mas kla i mas agradabel. Lus di día ta bini di solo. Solo ta na cielu. Riba nos, nos por mira cielu blou. Na cielu nos ta mira tambe hopi strea i durante algun día luna tambe. Tin asina tantu strea na cielu, cu nos no por conta nan. Ademas di solo, luna i streanan, nos por mira hopi nubia tambe na cielu; nubia kla, nubia scur, nubia transparente etc. Cuminsamentu di día nos ta yama maínta. Anto nos tin meimei di día, cu yama merdia. Fin di día nos ta yama atardi, i despues ta sigui anochi. Solo ta sali maínta i é ta dreña (baha) atardi. Solo ta sali pariba i é ta dreña pabou. (Diesdos or' di) merdía solo ta net riba nos (cabe). E cuater puntonan cardinal ta pariba, pabou, noord (nòrt) i zuid (sur). Aki solo ta sali semper mas o menos seis or' di maínta i é ta dreña seis or' di atardi. Ora solo sali nos ta lamta i algun ora despues cu solo a dreña, nos ta bai drumi. Nos ta drumi te maínta, anto nos ta lamta, nos ta tuma un baño, nos ta bisti paña i nos ta bai sinta na mesa i resando un oracion corticu nos ta spera nos desayuno diario (di tur día).

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